The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1873. NUMBER 283.

REAL ESTATE.

GREAT SALE

At Auction,

Of 120 Choice Residence Lots

Fronting on Humboldt Boulevard, Logan Square, and Milwaukee-av.

Lots Each 150 to 200 Feet Deep.

On Tuesday afternoon, June 3, at 2 1-2 o'clock,

AT 186 EAST MADISON-ST.,

Will be sold 120 beautiful and choice residence Lots, situated in the Subdivision of 19 acres in the E ½ of the S E ¼ of Sec. 26, 40, 13.

The Lots are well located; the ground is high, and the whole city overlooked by one standing on its surface.

Humboldt Boulevard is being finely improved; large trees have been set out under the direction of the Park Commissioners. An Artesian Well, with a fine flow of water, lies on either side of this property. The facilities for reaching this property are excellent. The depot of the C. & N. W. R. R. is within 300 rods east; the M. & St. Paul R. R. runs to the westward, and the Chicago & Pacific R. R. enters the city on the south.

Milwaukee-av. runs directly through it. The soil is a fine loam with clay subsoil, rich and productive. There is no nuisance whatever in the neighborhood, making it particularly attractive for choice residence homes. It will develop rapidly this summer.

It is safe to predict that this neighborhood will develop rapidly this summer.

Purchasers will double their investments in two years, if not in less time.

These lots will prove one of the best investments ever put on the Chicago market. Abstract of title furnished.

Title to property perfect. Terms of sale: One-third cash, balance in one and two years at 8 per cent interest.

A deposit of $25 on each lot will be required at time of sale, and balance of first payment within 30 days.

Plats of the property can be obtained at our office.

G. G. THAYER & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers,
186 East Madison-st.

ROGERS PARK,

(IN THE TOWN OF EVANSTON),

Offers rare inducements to those seeking

Homes or Investments

In Suburban Property. Nine miles north of Chicago Court House, 4 1-2 miles from Lincoln Park, near the Lake Shore, on the C. & N. W. Railway. Convenient trains and low fares. Beautiful property, on easy terms.

Prices from $12 to $20 per front foot. For maps and terms call at the Company's Office.

ALFRED L. SEWELL & CO., Agents,
159 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

Auction Sale of Lots.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on the ground, on Thursday, May 29, at 3 o'clock p. m., for cash or short paper,

Three Choice Lots, 28x170, on Oakwood-av. Boulevard,

In Lot 8, Block 2, Cleaverville Addition. Also, other lots on Langley, Vincennes, and Union-avs., in same addition. For further particulars apply at Room 6, Honore Block.

FOR SALE.

CORNER MICHIGAN-AV. AND ADAMS-ST.

Lot 27 feet front on avenue by 100 on Adams-st., with 20-foot alley in rear; one block from Gardner and Matteson Houses, two blocks from Palmer's Hotel and Clifton House, three blocks from new Custom-House, directly opposite Pullman Palace Car Co.'s new offices & Honore Block, and within 10 minutes' walk of Grand Union Depot. EXPOSITION BUILDINGS will be erected on opposite side of avenue. Will be sold on reasonable terms. No commission to agents. H. G. HOWARD,
Room 20 Republic Life Building, 10 LaSalle-st.

GENTLEMEN!

To induce you to become interested in Highwood, I offer lots $10 down and 10 years, 3 first at 6 per cent. Come to my office any afternoon at 3:20 and take delightful ride, passing through Evanston and Highland Park, and return, returning reach here at 6 every evening. Ask property, returning reach here at 6 every evening. Ask one who has seen it. Can it be surpassed as location for town? W. W. Boyington, Chicago's great architect, selected one of my bluffs, and has his palatial residence nearly completed. E. ASHLEY MEARS,
300 LaSalle-st., residence Highwood.

FINANCIAL.

Adam Smith & Son,

Bankers,

First National Bank Building, southwest corner of State and Washington-sts., Chicago,

Dealers in Gold and Silver Bullion, Bar, Leaf, Sheet, and Granulated Form for mechanical purposes.

Deposits received in either currency or coin, subject to check without notice.

Six per cent interest allowed on all daily balances.

Checks upon us pass through the Clearing-House, as if drawn upon any city bank.

Interest credited, and accounts-current rendered monthly.

Coin and Currency Drafts on New York.

THE FRANKLIN BANK

IS NOW OCCUPYING ITS

NEW OFFICE,

S. W. corner Madison & Dearborn-sts.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE.

We are making loans, for a term of years, on well-located Chicago property, and on improved suburban property, where values are well established, and can close promptly. Applicants will please bring such abstracts and title papers as they have.

BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 LaSalle-st.

DIG.

We have Attorneys everywhere, and collect the claims of Wholesale Merchants and others in any part of the country. No Attorney's fees in suits; no charges until collections are made. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 148 Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

On first-class city property. $1,500 in hand.

MEAD & COE, 158 LaSalle-st.

WANTED.

TO PRINTERS.

Partner wanted; location within 150 miles of Chicago. Capital not necessary to the right person.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., Chicago.

Partner Wanted.

In a well-established Wholesale Grocery House in Chicago. Reliable party, with $30,000 to $40,000, can secure a desirable business and investment. Address, with references, WHOLESALE GROCER, Tribune office.

CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.,

OF BROOME-ST.,

WAREROOMS,

Fifth-av., cor. Fourteenth-st.,

NEW YORK.

Elegant Carriages,

In all the fashionable varieties, from original designs of our own and the best styles of Paris and London, exquisitely finished in all Silk-Satins, French Morocco, and the finest Broadcloths. Special attention is called to the fact that every Carriage offered in our Warerooms is the production of our well known BROOME-ST. FACTORY, and equal, in every respect, to those built to the order of the most valued customer.

In Addition to our stock of the LARGER vehicles, we offer a complete assortment of ROAD WAGONS, with and without tops, IN ALL WEIGHTS, for PLEASURE DRIVING OR SPEEDING, embracing in their construction the various improvements introduced by us during the past fifteen years, and which have made the

"BREWSTER WAGON"

The Standard for Quality.

OUR PRICES BEING FIXED AND UNIFORM TO ALL, orders by mail have equal advantages with those placed in person.

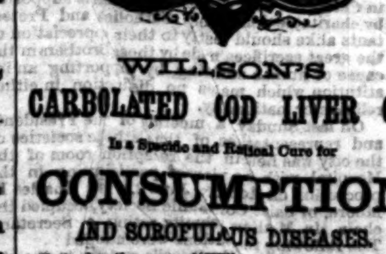
To prevent confusion, the public will please remember that we are not connected with a Joint Stock Company of Carriage Dealers now seeking to share our reputation by adopting a firm name similar to our own.

BREWSTER & CO.,

OF BROOME-ST.

Warerooms, Fifth-av., cor. Fourteenth-st.

COD LIVER OIL.



WILLSON'S

CARBOLATED COD LIVER OIL

Is a Specific and Radical Cure for

CONSUMPTION

AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

Remember the name, "Willson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil." It comes in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists.

Prepared by J. H. Willson, 83 John-st., N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK.

Gould Bros. & Dibblee,

149 & 151 State-st., Chicago,

ORNAMENTAL & ARTISTIC

Metal Work,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Fountains, Vases, Statuary, Drinking Fountains, Aquariums, Deer, Dogs, Lions, Emblematic Signs, Copper Weather Vanes, Stable Fittings, Crestings, Iron Furniture, Brackets, and Store Stools.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS,

Agents for the French Patent

BOULEVARD CHAIRS AND SETTEES.

Agents for Younglove Architectural Iron Company.

HYATT'S Patent Illuminated Tile.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

M. ANDERSON,

THE

Show Case

Manufacturer, is now doing business in his new Warerooms, No. 82 STATE-ST. (between Washington and Randolph), where he will be glad to meet his old friends and patrons, who will find him, as heretofore, prepared to manufacture SHOW CASES of every description at living prices.

To those in want of a SHOW CASE, no matter what style, we would say call upon

ANDERSON, at 82 State-st.

FOR SALE.

INKSTANDS

AND

Letter Clips,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 and 120 Monroe-st.

HATS.

HATS — AMIDON'S BEAVER MIXED HATS at 164 MADISON-ST. J. S. BARNES & CO.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

A special convocation of Union Park Chapter, No. 148, R. A. Masons, this (Thursday) evening, at their hall, corner Reuben and Madison-sts. By order of the M. E. High Priest. W. U. TEWING.

Masonic.

Wabash Lodge, No. 160, meets this (Thursday) evening at 7½ o'clock, in Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., for work on the M. M. Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M.
E. ST. JOHN, Sec'y.

Masonic.

Oriental Sovereign Consistory. Special Assembly this (Thursday) evening, at hall corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts., at 8 o'clock. By order of Com.-in-Chief.
JAMES H. MILES, Gr. Sec.

I. O. O. F.

The institution of Illinois Encampment, No. 3, will take place at their hall, corner Clark and Washington-sts., Friday evening, June 13, 1873, when all Patriarchs are cordially invited. J. W. Ellis, D. G. S., will install the officers. GEO. B. SAMUEL.

WASHINGTON.

Further Rumors Concerning Secretary Richardson's Proposed Retirement.

Will the Government Aid in Completing the Ohio & Chesapeake Canal?

Large Excess of Internal Revenue Receipts Over Estimates.

Amount of Outstanding Greenbacks Reduced to $356,000,000.

Secretary Delano Wants "Santanta" and "Big Tree" Pardoned for Policy Sake.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL PROJECT.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The Senate Committee on Transportation have advised the managing officer of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal that the project of the extension of the work to Pittsburgh will be among the first considered, the survey of the line to the Ohio River having been made by Gen. Barnard, Chief Engineer of the United States Corps of Engineers, under a recent act of Congress. Col. Morrill and Mr. Sedgwick are making estimates of the cost of the work. The President of the canal is now having prepared for the use of the Congressional Committee a full statement of all the facts in relation to the work, and those who have been paying attention to the efforts now being made in the West to induce Congress to facilitate water communication with the Atlantic seaboard are said to be convinced that this great work of Maryland will receive sufficient aid from Congress to complete it to the West. When the State of Maryland commenced to build the canal the idea was to construct a small one which would accommodate the coal trade of Allegheny, but the United States, through its engineers and other officers, induced the Canal Company to enlarge its lines and to construct the largest canal at that time in the United States, and to make it a national work. Congress voted $1,000,000 to aid it, and afterwards paid for the stock of the district cities $150,000. This circumstance, with the advantages of the short line it will be to the West, and the comparatively moderate cost of the work, it is thought will induce Congress to resume its interest in the canal, and favor the completion of the work.

SECRETARY RICHARDSON.

The Washington *Chronicle* of this morning has the following editorial paragraph:

The rumor of the resignation, on the 1st day of July, of Secretary Richardson, of the Treasury, is again being industriously circulated. Mr. Richardson stated yesterday to a *Chronicle* reporter that his attention had been repeatedly called to the statement, as it had been to various financial rumors, in order to obtain from him an expression of opinion; that he had never expressed any opinion on the subject to any one, nor had he authorized any contradiction of it. There appears, however, to be some facts in connection with it that would indicate that Mr. Richardson has still in view the acceptance of a proposition which, it is said, has been made to him by capitalists of New York City, to take hold of a banking house in Paris. The rumor, however, is not traced to an official source, nor is there any reason to suppose that President Grant has not full confidence in the wisdom and ability of Secretary Richardson. If he leaves the Cabinet, his retirement will be entirely voluntary.

GREENBACKS.

For the first time since Judge Richardson entered the office of Secretary of the Treasury, the legal-tenders outstanding are down to $356,000,000 to-day, or, in other words, the legal-tenders which have been from time to time drawn from the $44,000,000 reserves have been replaced, and it is the purpose of the Secretary of the Treasury to keep these balances in the present state in future.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Estimating the revenue receipts for the next three days at $300,000 per day, the total amount collected from that source during this month will be more than $12,000,000. There is now no doubt that the total receipts for the current fiscal year will exceed by about $5,000,000 the original estimates of the Commissioners, to wit.: $110,000,000.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

PRESBYTERIAN VISITORS.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The delegates to the Presbyterian General Assembly, several hundred of them, arrived here to-day from Baltimore, and soon after repaired to the Executive Mansion, where they were received in the Blue Room by Secretaries Fish, Delano, Richardson, Belknap, and Attorney-General Williams. A number of ladies accompanied them. After the usual preliminary introduction, the Rev. Dr. Nicholls, the former Moderator of the General Assembly, speaking in behalf of his brethren, said they were glad in having an opportunity to pay their respects to the members of the Cabinet now before them. They regretted the absence of the Chief Magistrate, but they could match their Roland with the Cabinet's Oliver, their esteemed Moderator also being absent. They owed their allegiance as Christians to only one, their adorable Savior, Jesus Christ, but they rendered obedience to the powers that be, and no hearts were more earnestly devoted to the Government than their own. He spoke the common sentiment of the General Assembly when he said their prayer was that the spirit of truth, righteousness, and peace may always preside over the councils of the Government.

Secretary Fish replied:

GENTLEMEN: In the absence of the President, we are requested to express his regret and disappointment in not being able, personally, to extend to you a welcome, and to say that he has watched with interest the deliberations of your great body, representing and controlling so large a Christian denomination. In the President's behalf we welcome you to the city, and congratulate you on the harmony, wisdom, and prudence which characterized your long and important session at Baltimore.

The delegates lingered about the Executive Mansion for some time, examining the suite of rooms on the first floor. They afterward visited the Capitol and other public buildings, and in the course of the afternoon were entertained by their resident friends with a dinner at Willard's.

THE RUSSIAN MISSION.

Ex-Gov. Jewell is now in Washington, awaiting the return of the President to give him a definite answer in regard to the tender of the Russian Mission.

GREENBACKS.

Outstanding legal-tenders, $356,000,000.

THE SURRENDERED MODOCS.

Attorney-General Williams has given no opinion whatever to Congressman Wilson, of Oregon, or to any other person, favorable to transferring the Modocs who have surrendered, or who may be captured, to the authorities of that State, to be tried for murder. The treatment of these savages is with the military authorities, and no question has yet been presented concerning them.

INDIAN SUPPLIES.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day formally approved the awards for Indian supplies and transportation, made in New York City recently by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, against which James B. Harlan and other persons had filed protests. Secretary Delano, in his letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs communicating his approval, quotes the acts of Congress which give the Board of Indian Commissioners large power and control over the purchases and expenditures of the Indian Bureau, and says: "The Board of Indian Commissioners have assumed this duty. They delegated a committee of their Board to supervise your awards on the occasion referred to. This Committee was present and performed the duties assigned to it, and, as I am informed, you made no award without their concurrence. In addition to this, you had the advice of the Hon. B. R. Cowan, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, who was detailed to this duty by this Department, and who concurred with the committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners in all instances. Under such circumstances I cannot, without very satisfactory evidence of error or injustice, feel justified in overruling the decision of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. After a careful review of the case as presented by the protestants by your report, and by the opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General, I find nothing in the case which, in my opinion, would justify me in overruling your decision in reference to these awards, and I therefore affirm it."

MORE PEACE POLICY.

The Secretary of the Interior, in his letter to the Governor of Texas, again requesting the latter to pardon Santanta and Big Tree, the Indian Chiefs, now confined in the Texas Penitentiary, explains, in addition to the recently-published statement on the subject, that the first request, dated the 22d of March, was revoked on the 14th of April in consequence of the excited condition of public sentiment at that time, growing out of the Modoc difficulty, and because some objection to the pardon of Santanta and Big Tree was made by Gen. Sherman. Secretary Delano goes on to say:

I cannot omit to add that in my opinion the failure to effect the release of Santanta and Big Tree under the existing circumstances will endanger our present peaceable relations with the Kiowas and Comanches, and will be likely to result in hostilities with these and other tribes residing in the Indian Territory. I have, therefore, respectfully to renew my request for their pardon, and to express my sincere hope that your judgment will approve the same.

POSTAL CARDS.

The orders for postal cards received at the Post-Office Department aggregate 24,000,000. About 8,000,000 have thus far been sent to Postmasters.

WARNING TO MEXICO.

NEW YORK, May 28.—A Washington special says: The Administration admits that Col. Mackenzie did not pursue the Kickapoos into Mexico without instructions from Washington, and the President is made to say that, "If Mexico is to be an asylum for highway robbers after the United States protests, we do not intend to sanction it; and, if the Mexican Government complains, this Administration has resolved to treat it as an accessory as guilty as the principal." Col. Mackenzie has received orders to exterminate the Kickapoos and Sipans.

SPRINGFIELD.

Contract Awarded for Copying the Laws and Journals—Pardoned—Decoration Day—Conflict of Authority Between the Mayor and City Council.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, May 28.—The bids for copying the laws and journals of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly were opened at 3 p. m. to-day, and were, per hundred words: W. Kimball, 5 cents; Thomas Winter, 5 cents; Benjamin Ives, 2 7-10 cents; Mr. H. H. Mason, 5 cents; J. H. C. Irwin, 4 1-5 cents; J. F. Allison, 4½ cents; Thomas S. Rankin, 4½ cents; Proscoe Wright, 3⅓ cents; J. P. Baker, 3 cents; J. W. Allen, 3¾ cents; W. P. Emery & Co., 2 1-16 cents, W. H. V. Raymond, 2⅓ cents; R. A. Kever, 4 43-100 cents; Frank Henry 2 95-100 cents; R. H. Dawson, 4 cents. The contract was awarded to Emery & Co. Eight and ten cents has been paid for the same work.

Gov. Beveridge pardoned, to-day, J. H. Davis, of Adams County, convicted of larceny in May, 1868, and sentenced to twelve years in the Penitentiary.

The North Aurora Butter and Cheese Company, capital $12,000, filed articles of association to-day.

The Grand Army of the Republic of this city has completed its arrangements for decorating the soldiers' graves at Camp Butler on May 30. Judge Charles Steele, of Mattoon, will deliver the oration.

The Warehouse and Railroad Commissioners had a second meeting to-day, and nothing has transpired of what was done.

Recently the City Council of this city passed an order providing that the Council should meet in regular session each week, attempting in a small way to imitate the action of Congress during Johnson's administration. This was done as a check on Mayor Hay, who is politically opposed to the majority of the Council. The Mayor promptly countermanded the order on the ground that the City Charter provides expressly for only twelve regular meetings each year, or one each month, and if any others were to be held they must be either adjourned or special, as further provided in the charter. The Council ignored the order, and have held their meetings. The number of Republican Councilmen is exactly a quorum. One of them concurs with the Mayor, and this leaves them ashore, though they still meet weekly. The Mayor to-day obtained the opinion of of the City Attorney and Gov. Palmer as to the position he has taken. These opinions sustain the Mayor, and it is not improbable that some decision or legal steps will be taken to compel the revolutionary Councilmen to obey the law. An interesting suit is expected.

The newly-appointed Canal Commissioners met and organized by the election of Mr. Utley, of Dixon, Chairman; Mr. Brainard, Secretary, and Mr. Anderson, Treasurer. Mr. Utley has charge of repairs and improvements of the canal; Mr. Brainard of the books, papers, and land department of the canal, with his office at Lockport, and Mr. Anderson, of financial affairs. A proposition was discussed to use the $100,000 appropriated by Congress for the improvement of the river toward the erection of the dam at Copperas Creek, and to this end the Commissioners will address the Secretary of War.

BOLD BANK ROBBERY.

A Gang of Daring Highwaymen Raid a Bank at Ste. Genevieve, Mo., and Escape.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—A daring bank robbery was perpetrated yesterday at Ste. Genevieve, Mo. Two men entered the bank, forced the Cashier to open the safe, and then made him accompany them to the outskirts of the town, where they rejoined several companions who were holding their horses, which they mounted and rode away. A son of the President of the bank was standing near the building when the men overpowered the Cashier and ran. The robbers fired upon him, and slightly wounded him. Only $3,500 was taken from the safe. The money being in small bills and fractional currency, the robbers evidently supposed they had got all there was and left. As they rode away they fired a parting shot at the Cashier. A party of armed men immediately started in pursuit, but nothing has yet been heard from them. The Cashier had a consultation with the police authorities this morning.

THE MODOCS.

Movement to Capture Jack and His Band.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 28.—Col. Perry, with troops F and H, First Cavalry, will start to-day from Fairchild's for the Pitt River country to intercept Capt. Jack if possible, and also to learn the temper of the Pitt River Indians. Twenty Warm Spring Indians will go with Perry. On May 27 one Modoc warrior, four children, and one squaw surrendered.

"Bogus Charley," "Shacknasty Jim," "Hooka Jim," "Steamboat," and "Frank," after a conference with Gen. Davis and a ride through a portion of the lava-beds, have been furnished with four days' rations, horses, and Springfield rifles, and started on the trail of Capt. Jack. The proposition was made by them to kill him or capture him with the rest of the band. Gen. Davis is satisfied of their loyalty.

Sporting.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—Baseball—Athletics, 9; Baltimore, 4.

BALTIMORE, May 28.—To-day was the second day of the spring meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club. The first race, one and a half miles, was won by Eolus beating Lochiel, Wheatly, and John Reston, in the order named. Time, 2:43¼.

The second race, Chesapeake stakes, for 3-year olds, one mile and a quarter, was won by Lizzie Lucas beating Satire and Minnie W., in the order named. Time, 2:15¼.

The third race, mile heats for all ages, best three in five, was won by Fadladeen, Jury second, and Wynne third. Time, 1:48¼, 1:41½, 1:47¼.

The fourth race, dash of two and a half miles for all ages, was won by Village Blacksmith, beating Tetotal. Time, 4:54.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 28.—An immense crowd assembled at Fleetwood Park to-day, to witness the great trot for $2,000, between b. m. Huntress, b. g. J. Conley, formerly Beppo, and b. s. William H. Allen. Huntress was the favorite before the start at 2 to 1 against the field, and so firm was the faith of her admirers that $100 was offered in the second heat to her driver to give over the ribbons to another man. Conley won the first heat in gallant style, and the betting became even between him and Huntress. He won the second heat, and the betting again changed to 10 on him to 18 on the field. In the third heat, Huntress ran the whole distance, and, near the three-quarter pole, crossed the track in front of Conley, coming in first. The judges, however, gave the heat and race to Conley, and distanced Huntress. Intense excitement prevailed. Time, 2:26, 2:24, 2:24½.

The second trot was for $200, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness. The contestants were b. g. Barney Kelly, blk. m. Lady King, and g. m. Crazy Jane. Barney Kelly, the favorite, won, Lady King being second. Time, 2:42, 2:37, 2:37½, 2:40.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Money was more active early in the day at 7 per cent, but became easier in the afternoon, when loans were made at 5 to 6 per cent. National Bank notes were lent free of interest for three to five days, on condition that the loans be repaid in legal-tenders or certified checks. The firmness of the morning is due to the fear that the operations of the gold clique might make money dear.

There is a continued good demand for approved mercantile paper at 7@8 per cent.

STOCKS.

The stock speculation, generally speaking, was not so active, and was fraught with less interest than yesterday, but the irregular course and frequent fluctuations in Pacific Mail and Union Pacific partly made up for the deficiency in the remainder of the list. In the above shares a pretty active business was done at times during the day. Outside of the two leading favorites the fluctuations were small, being compassed within range of ¼@1 per cent. Early in the day the market was alternately weak and strong, but in the afternoon firmness predominated.

The Pacific Mail election resulted in the defeat of Stockwell and the triumph of Jay Gould. Messrs. Sage, Smith, and Osborn represent Gould's interest, and it is understood that he holds the controlling number of shares. It was generally believed before the election that the financial exhibit of the Company would show a frightful state of affairs, but such belief is not warranted by the figures. These make the assets amount to $20,363,098.55, with liabilities of $19,790,525, less eight new steamers building at an aggregate cost of $4,500,000, on which $2,472,930.13 has been paid.

GOLD.

The gold market is still a puzzle to operators, and is in such a condition that the slightest movement on the part of a leading bull would make the scene in the room extremely lively. Everybody is looking for a squeeze, and will not be surprised any morning to find that a considerable amount of cash coin has been withdrawn from the loan market. This morning Gould's brokers were feeling gently in this quarter, and loans were made flat again after Clearing-House hours. It is supposed that, if the rate can be kept nearly flat for a few days, the bull operator will be well pleased, but the game is in his hands to play whenever he wishes. The short interest has been considerably increased, and it is now supposed to reach about $30,000,000, while not far from $20,000,000 are in the control of the bull party. A put of $1,000,000 for sixty days at 117⅞ sold to-day for ⅞ per cent.

The ship Java, for Europe, takes out $338,000 in silver bars.

BONDS.

Governments are steady, but dull.

EXCHANGE

was demoralized by the apprehension of a squeeze, and drawers are unwilling to make bills, when the rate for the use of gold may at any time be so high as to make it an object for them to use it in the loan market.

EARLY CLOSING.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange has decided to close the building every day at 3 o'clock, from June 1 to Oct. 1.

PRODUCE.

Flour was lower, and unsettled for most grades, especially autumn ground common grades of spring and winter wheat extras, with little inclination on the part of the trade to purchase beyond present wants. Shippers are holding back. Sales, 9,300 brls; receipts, 10,751 brls. The first new flour, crop of 1873, sold at $15.00. It was exhibited by Messrs. L. Roberts & Co., and manufactured at Augusta, Ga., by Messrs. Storal & Hull. Wheat was steady and fairly active, with more doing for future. In winter a moderate business is doing at easier prices. Sales, 71,000 bu; receipts, 87,788 bu.

Pork was lower and fairly active for future, with sales, cash and regular, of about 150 brls at $16.75@17.00 for new mess. Receipts, 1,155 pkgs. For future delivery, 1,000 brls for June sold at $16.62½, and 500 brls for July at $17.00. Cut meats are still almost at a stand, and prices more or less nominal in the absence of transactions. Dry salted shoulders are quoted at 7⅛@7¼c. Bellies last sold at 8c for heavy boxed; 9c for 9@10-pound in bulk, and 10¼c for lighter. Receipts, 695 packages. Bacon was very dull and prices nominal. We quote about 8¾c for long clear, and 9c for short clear. Twenty-five boxes long clear sold at 8½c. Lard was quiet and rather unsettled; Western about 9½c on spot, and city at 8¾@8⅞c for future delivery. Five hundred tierces for June sold at 9¼c, a settlement. Receipts, 50 kegs and 744 packages.

COAL SALES.

Eighty thousand tons of Scranton coal were sold to-day at the following rates: Lump, $4.30@4.32½; steamboat, $4.40@4.45; grate, $4.60@4.62½c; egg, $4.82½@4.85; stove, $5.15@5.22½. The attendance was large and the bidding brisk.

JOLIET.

Penitentiary Matters—Arrival of the New Warden.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, May 28.—The newly-appointed Warden of the Penitentiary arrived here from Springfield this morning, accompanied by his family. The inventory of the prison property, ordered by the new management, is about complete, and will come before the new Board for consideration to-morrow. The inventory shows a large falling off in the value of the State property, as compared with the one upon which the late Board made report. The difference is estimated at between $50,000 and $75,000.

No changes have yet been made among the subordinates of the institution, but many are anticipated in the next ten days. Ex-Deputy Warden Mayhew will be reinstated. Dr. Bacon, the present efficient physician, will probably be superseded by a brother of one of the Commissioners, though there is a strong influence in favor of Dr. Daggett, of Lockport. The Rev. Briscoe, the Chaplain, it is understood, will give way to a gentleman of the Methodist persuasion from Freeport. Numerous minor changes are also under consideration.

The Centennial Commissioners.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The Centennial Commissioners held a meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day. There were present Messrs. Corliss, Rhode Island; Morrell, Pennsylvania; Loring, Massachusetts; McCormick, Arizona; Boblen, West Virginia; Wood, Virginia; Stevens, New Jersey; Parsons, Texas; Lynch, Virginia; Gibson, Ohio; Goshorn, Ohio; and Marshall, New York. It was decided that the Director-General have direct control of the operations of the Commissioners, and, in the absence of the Executive Committee, full executive power. The report of the Committee on Mines, received from Commissioner Donohue, of Idaho, recommended a collection of a full cabinet of minerals, which was agreed to, and the Gov't of States and others are to be asked to assist. Adjourned to the second Wednesday in July.

Settling the Drinks.

BOSTON, May 28.—At a late hour last night, Patrick Mahoney and John Sweeney had a dispute, about paying for the drinks, with Isaac Baird, a negro, in a bar-room kept by the latter, who decided the question by shooting both his customers, breaking Mahoney's thigh bone and Sweeney's arm. Baird was arrested. The wounded men were taken to the hospital.

The War of the Circuses.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, May 28.—The fight of the circuses waxes warm. To-day Andy Haight, the agent of the Great Eastern, who arrested the other agents for libel, was himself arrested for false imprisonment of his rivals, and held in $2,000 bail, and will be arrested to-morrow on several charges of obtaining money by false pretenses, in announcing attractions his show does not possess.

AGRICULTURE.

Meeting of the National Agricultural Congress at Indianapolis.

First Day's Proceedings—Address by Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 28.—The National Agricultural Congress began its second annual session, in the Hall of Representatives, this morning. Col. Johnson, of Indiana, called the Convention to order, and nominated Mr. A. M. Garland, of Illinois, to preside in the unavoidable absence of the President, Mr. Reynolds, of that State. He was elected, and Charles W. Green, of Tennessee, was appointed Secretary. The Rev. Mr. Day offered prayer.

Mr. Wheeler, of Nebraska, moved for a committee of five on credentials. The motion prevailed, and Messrs. Wheeler, Nebraska; Jackson, Tennessee; Williams, Indiana; Bliss, Vermont; and Stephens, Minnesota, were appointed. While waiting for the Committee to report, Prof. Reid, of the Missouri State University, made a speech, adverting to the donation of all the public lands now unoccupied and unappropriated, to promote agricultural and higher education, and to popularize them.

Mr. Flagg, of Illinois, stated that his State was at this time most interested in the railroad and transportation question, and he hoped it would be fully discussed by the Congress.

Mr. Mostan, of Indiana, was in favor of dividing into State and Congressional District organizations. He was glad there were not many politicians in the Congress.

Mr. Lawton, South Carolina, thought a subdivision of the Congress would make it an easy prey to the politicians. They would capture it bit by bit. The Secretary defended the organization which allowed all States, counties, and colleges a representative. Gen. Meredith, of Indiana, hoped they would do nothing which would break the Congress into factions, and remove it from the people.

Mr. Parks, of Illinois, believed it was better the Congress should be composed of representatives directly from the people. He came from a township organization. The farmers should keep the reins in their hands. If they were subdivided, the demagogues would try to take possession of them.

Mr. Manchester, of Pennsylvania, believed the farmers were led by the nose too long by the soft-handed gentry, and the farmers should retain control of their own movement. They were being imposed upon in every way.

The Committee on Credentials reported that delegates were present from the following States and Territories:

Illinois—State Farmers' Association; Marion, McHenry, and Kendall County Farmers' Associations; Lewiston Farmers' Club; Franklin County Club; McHenry and Coles County Agricultural Societies; Industrial University; Dalton Grange No. 37; Council of Patrons of Husbandry; State Board of Agriculture; Council of Farmers.

Indiana—Agricultural Societies of Jefferson, Rush, Bartholomew, Henry, Hancock, Fulton, Monroe, Perry, Knox, Howard, Gibson, Fountain, Warren and Sylvan Counties; Pleasant Grove Grange; Clark Grange No. 52; Credgeton Union; Cambridge City, Monroeville and Vigo Agricultural Societies; Richmond and Terre Haute Societies; Short-Horn Breeders' Association; State Board of Agriculture.

Alabama—Agricultural Association; Callas County Agricultural, Mechanical and Horticultural Association; Madison County Farmers' and Planters' Club; Anderson Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Pennsylvania—Central Agricultural Society; Canton County Agricultural College; Washington College.

Wisconsin—Marion and St. Croix Counties; State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry; State Agricultural Society.

Tennessee—West Tennessee and Central Agricultural and Mechanical Associations; State Board of Agriculture.

Georgia—State Agricultural Society; Thomas County Society Southern Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

Missouri—State Board; State University and Agricultural College; Caldwell County Farmers' Co-operative Association.

Ohio—Montgomery, Lucas, Fayette, Monroe, and Vermillion County Societies; State Board.

Mississippi—State University.

Delaware—Farmers' Club of Brandywine.

California—State Board of Agriculture.

South Carolina—State Agricultural Society.

Nebraska—State Board of Agriculture; State University.

Vermont—Dairymen's Association.

Maryland—Farmers' Club of Baltimore County.

Iowa—State Agricultural College and Farm.

New Jersey—Burt County Society.

Kentucky—Mercer County Society.

Minnesota—State Agricultural Society.

Virginia—Farmers' Council.

West Virginia—State Agricultural Society; Farmers' Convention.

North Carolina—Farmers' Council.

Colorado—Stock [illegible] Association.

Some counties sent delegates from two or more societies; some had more than one delegate, and some delegates represented two or more societies. The number of societies represented was ninety, and the number of delegates about one hundred and fifty. Several gentlemen were admitted to seats in the Congress, including Daniel W. Adams, Master, and O. H. Kelly, Secretary, of the National Grange of Iowa, and J. H. Ellis, Master of the Ohio State Grange. Adjourned until 2 p. m.

The Congress reassembled at 2 p. m. The President introduced Gov. Hendricks, who was received with applause, and spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: The people of Indiana are gratified that the second annual meeting of the National Congress of Agriculture is being held in their midst, and in their behalf I give you a cordial welcome to the State. They are largely interested in mechanical, manufacturing, and mining enterprises, but their permanent interest is in agriculture, and their sympathies are earnestly with you in all your efforts to promote the dignity and influence and the prosperity of the farming and planting classes. I cannot doubt that your proceedings will be of great interest, not only to the people of Indiana, but of the whole country. In your organization you represent all sections of the country, and all the varieties of agricultural production. Whilst you may not be able to consider the modes suggested to promote an increase of the productions of the several sections, yet your attention cannot overlook the policies suggested to promote agricultural values and profits by the promotion of convenient markets; the exchange of commodities between the sections, and the establishment of reasonable and just rates of transportation; and the views you may express will be regarded as of the greatest interest and importance.

Mayor Mitchell, of this city, welcomed the Congress on behalf of the city. Mr. Sutherland, President of the Indiana Agricultural Board, extended another welcome.

Gen. Jackson, of Tennessee, returned thanks for the Congress. He remarked incidentally that they were not to fight railroads, which depended upon agriculture as agriculture depended upon them, but they would demand that the railroads should have no more than their rights, and that by extortion they should not oppress the agricultural interest of the country. [Applause.] They should do away with middle-men, and bring the producing classes in closer contact with the carriers.

The Chair announced the Committees as follows:

Transportation—Brown, Tennessee; Stevens, Minnesota; Lawton, South Carolina; Young, California; Bliss, Vermont; Flagg, Illinois; Melleker, Ohio.

Society Organization—Latson, Wisconsin; Smith, Georgia; South, Illinois; Walker, West Virginia; Thompson, Minnesota.

Meterology and Crop Reports—Spurr, Kentucky; Brown, Indiana; Helgard, Mississippi; Kleppart, Ohio; Reed, Wisconsin.

Horticulture and Entomology—Reilly, Missouri; Huntley, Alabama; Mitchell, Indiana; Manchester, Pennsylvania; Butterworth, Illinois.

Agricultural Colleges—Thompson, Nebraska; Tichenor, Alabama; Johnson, Indiana; Ferry, Wisconsin; Clifford, Ohio.

Public Lands—Williams, Indiana; McAfee, California; Byers, Colorado; Brainard, Wisconsin; Mathews, Maryland.

Railway System—Jackson, Tennessee; Flagg, Illinois; Wheeler, Nebraska; Langdon, Alabama; Meredith, Indiana; Hill, Kentucky.

Miscellaneous Subjects—Poole, Indiana; Kellogg, Ohio; Jones, Alabama; Dodge, Delaware; Holstein, Pennsylvania.

The Secretary submitted the third annual report, from which it appeared there were 10,000 societies in the country, two-thirds of which were organized during the past six months. An average of 40 members to each society would make 400,000 farmers, banded together for mutual benefit. That was simply the beginning of the movement. Societies having 50 members were entitled to one representative in the Congress. Many societies, being in their infancy, had no representative this year, but would next. The societies met with due regularity, and the co-operative idea was being experimented upon in many places.

Mr. Flagg, of Illinois, offered an amendment to the Constitution providing for fourteen standing Committees, which should be sections of the Congress to which appropriate subjects should be referred for reports at each annual meeting. Referred to the Committee on Society Organization.

Two hours were devoted to collecting dues, at the rate of $5 for each society of fifty members, and $1 for each fraction of fifty. The Secretary announced that the indebtedness amounted to about $1,000, principally for printing.

Mr. Milliken, of Ohio, offered the following:

Resolved, That all effort on the part of the organization of any class to increase or decrease the value of labor or the products of labor are injurious in their influence and against the interest of farmers.

Resolved, That the Eight-Hour law passed by Congress and now applied to labor performed in the Government, being against and a disturbing element in the management of the business of the whole country, ought to be repealed.

Referred to the Miscellaneous Committee.

Mr. Fort, of Missouri, offered a resolution providing that delegates to the Congress be allowed seats without reference to the number of members in the societies they represent. Referred to the Committee on Society Organization.

Prof. Reed, President of the Missouri Agricultural College, offered a resolution indorsing the efforts being made to secure additional aid from Congress in behalf of Agricultural Colleges established by the land-grant of 1862; approving the Morrill bill, and providing for a committee to memorialize Congress on the subject, and promote it in such manner as they thought best. Referred to the Committee on Agricultural Colleges.

Prof. Reilly, State Entomologist of Missouri, spoke on the cotton worm, which, in one week last year, destroyed $20,000,000 worth of cotton. He felt quite assured that Paris green would clean out the pest, as it had destroyed the potato beetle. The mineral mixed with thirty parts of flour would be effective, and 20 pounds of Paris green, at 25 cents a pound, would do for several acres. It could also be applied in water.

Adjourned until 8 o'clock to-morrow.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Signal Service Bureau Reports and Prognostications.

CHICAGO, May 28—10:18 p. m.

The following reports have been received from the places mentioned below:

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Weather.
Buffalo	29.92	55	S. W., gentle.	Fair.
Cairo	29.99	69	S. E., light.	Fair.
Chicago	29.88	66	S., gentle.	Fair.
Cincinnati	30.03	70	S. W., light.	Clear.
Cleveland	29.84	68	S. W., gentle.	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.64	60	Calm.	Clear.
Davenport	29.88	71	S. W., gentle.	Clear.
Denver	29.68	66	S., fresh.	Clear.
Detroit	29.95	66	E., gentle.	Clear.
Escanaba	29.99	48	N., fresh.	Fair.
Ft. Garry	30.00	47	N., fresh.	Fair.
Keokuk	29.86	71	S. E., fresh.	Clear.
LaCrosse	29.88	66	S., fresh.	Fair.
Marquette	30.02	43	N. W., gentle.	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.97	49	Calm.	Clear.
Omaha	29.67	74	S. E., fresh.	Fair.
Pembina	30.07	47	N. E., brisk.	Fair.
St. Paul	29.79	66	N. E., fresh.	Cloudy.
Toledo	29.92	67	W., gentle.	Clear.
Yankton	29.50	49	S. E., fresh.	Cloudy.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—For the Gulf and South Atlantic States and Tennessee, southeasterly winds, rising temperature, cloudy weather, and rain, clearing to-morrow in the Western Gulf States. For the Middle States and Lower Lakes, southwesterly and northwesterly winds, occasional local rain, generally clear weather, slightly lower temperature, and higher pressure. For New England and Canada, southwesterly to northwesterly winds, rising barometer, occasional rain, partly cloudy and clearing weather. For the Ohio and Lower Missouri Valleys and thence to the Upper Mississippi Valley and Upper Lakes, southeasterly winds, falling barometer, warm and cloudy weather.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

Vaiden, Miss., Almost Destroyed—Loss over $100,000—Other Serious Fires.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, May 28.—A fire broke out in the drug-store of Dr. J. F. Daggett, of Lockport, four miles north of this city, about 2 o'clock this a.m. The town being without fire apparatus, the flames were entirely beyond control, destroyed the store and extended to the meat market of Mr. Geddes, destroying it also. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss of Dr. Daggett amounts to about $3,500, which is covered by insurance. The loss of Geddes is $1,000, and no insurance. The flames were only arrested with the greatest difficulty.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., May 28.—The farm-house and contents of John McCathorn, Harmony, Rock County, Wis., were burned yesterday, while the family were absent. Loss about $2,500; insurance, $900, in the Continental.

NEW ORLEANS, May 28.—A dispatch from West's Station announces the burning of the business portion of the town of Vaiden, Miss., at 1 o'clock this morning. The total loss is $75,000; insurance, $35,000.

MEMPHIS, May 28.—The *Avalanche*, Vaiden, Miss., special says the fire broke out at 10 o'clock this morning in Blackman's saloon, and spread rapidly. It destroyed the two squares from the Post-Office to the Masonic Hall. The following are the losses as far as ascertained: R. S. Weir, $10,000; J. J. Martin, $2,000; H. C. Blackmore, $2,500; Koppert & Hawkins, $5,000; M. J. Gordon, $5,000; S. C. Bairs, $20,000; [illegible], $3,000; two stores, owners unknown, $5,000; R. S. Allen, $1,500; T. L. Clark, $3,000; Masonic and Odd Fellows' Lodge, $2,000; A. J. Sanderson, $3,500; Litchenstein & Myers, $16,000; J. A. McKlin, $3,000; F. O. Heard, $15,000. Total, $102,000. Insurance, $42,000, mostly in New Orleans. Peutonia, $5,000; Great Western Mutual, $10,000; American Mutual Association, $2,000; Liverpool, London & Globe, $3,000. Others unknown. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, and spread so rapidly that few goods could be saved. The mail matter in the Post-Office was all lost.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—A fire at Carlisle, Ky., this morning, destroyed a three-story frame dwelling, the depot building, the express and telegraph offices, the grocery of Rogers, Bank & Co., F. M. Reade's dry-goods store, Singleton's boot store, also a millinery and tailor shop, and two dwelling houses on the opposite side of the street. Rogers, Bank & Co. had $6,000 insurance, and the losses are mostly covered by insurance. A disastrous fire occurred at this place several months ago. The total loss is estimated at $30,000 to $35,000; insurance, $20,000,—in the Underwriters', New York, $2,000; Home, of Columbus, O., $6,000; North American, of Missouri, $6,000; Home, of New York, amount not ascertained.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 28.—A fire last night, about 11 o'clock, destroyed the drying-house attached to Kline's keg-factory, at Martin's Ferry, opposite this city.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The residence of Col. Potter, in Linden, N. J., was burned yesterday morning, the family barely escaping with life. Shortly after a fuse was discovered burning, leading to a hay-rick in the barn. Investigation discovered a can of 15 pounds of gunpowder under the barn, with which the fuse was connected.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., May 28.—This evening, at about 10 o'clock, the residence of William Cogswell caught fire, and was burned to the ground. The furniture was mostly saved. The insurance is small. Mr. Cogswell was recently struck with apoplexy, and since then suffers from aberration of the mind, and is in straitened circumstances.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW ORLEANS, May 28.—The non-arrival of the steamer George Cromwell, from New York for New Orleans, May 17, causes uneasiness. She was due on Sunday.

LIVERPOOL, May 28.—The steamships Weser, Canada, and City of Bristol, from New York, and Circassian, from Quebec, arrived out.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Arrived—The steamships Italy, from Liverpool, Frisia, from Hamburg, and Cuba, from Liverpool.

The Spanish frigates Arapiles and Isabella La Cattolica, are in the harbor.

Ralph Waldo Emerson.

BOSTON, May 28.—Ralph Waldo Emerson, on his return home in Concord yesterday, met with a cordial welcome from his fellow-townsmen, many of whom turned out in a body, and, forming a procession with the school children, escorted him to his new house, which has been erected during his absence. Mr. Emerson was much surprised and gratified, and expressed in his own characteristic way his thanks to his fellow-citizens for their kindness and sympathy at the return of an old man and his daughters.

BOSTON.

The Massachusetts Beer-Fight—The Authorities in a Dilemma.

A Theological Melee—The Homeopaths and Allopaths.

American Social Science Association—Comparison of Races—Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Boston, May 23, 1873.

It was, if I mistake not, the inimitable Artemus Ward who once electrified an audience by declaring, in that tone of melancholy gravity which gave such point to his drolleries, that he was "in favor of the Maine Law, but opposed to its execution!" It is rather amusing to observe, as we may from time to time, what a large proportion of the noisy advocates of prohibitory liquor laws are

IN THE SAME CATEGORY.

Here, in Massachusetts, we have just now a striking instance. That sapient body, the Great and General Court, being largely composed of the class of philosophers who believe that they can by legislation compel water to run up hill, have so amended our liquor law as to include ale and lager-beer among the forbidden stimulants. The Prohibitionists have been working a long time for this end, and, in their temperance meetings, have rather given us to understand that, when it was secured, they would at once proceed to inaugurate the Millennium. But, though they have, according to their own declarations, got things just as they want them, they seem to be

NOT YET PERFECTLY HAPPY.

The law nominally went into operation May 1, and it was expected that the State forces would ere this have made a stroke; but their movements have thus far been extremely spasmodic and uncertain. It is asserted that half the liquor-shops in the State have been closed by the voluntary action of the proprietors. Of the other half, only a very few have been visited and now and then a beer-wagon is stopped; but there has been no vigorous effort made to enforce the law. As a natural consequence, the few who have been made victims, and also those who have voluntarily stopped selling, complain bitterly of the lack of all fairness and impartiality in the measures taken. At a meeting, the other day, of representatives from the principal ale-bottling firms in the city, a resolution was adopted to the effect that, having discontinued sending out ale and porter for a reasonable number of days, and finding that the law was not enforced upon any other class of wholesale dealers, they would again commence sending out teams until it should be so enforced, when, as law-abiding citizens, they would discontinue the sale; but, in all cases of prosecution, test the case in the courts.

It is obvious that these men have

A REAL GRIEVANCE

to complain of. They are willing to abide by the law impartially enforced; but they not unreasonably object to a discrimination between them and any other class of offenders. Unfortunately, an impartial and rigid enforcement of the law is precisely what the Prohibitionists dare not bring on, as they know very well that it would thus quickly become so obnoxious as to cause a nearly universal demand for its repeal. We have, therefore, the

SINGULAR SPECTACLE

of a law on the statute-book the authors and advocates of which deprecate its enforcement, while its enemies are loud in their demands to have it enforced. Petitions, praying the authorities to show neither fear nor favor, are in circulation in many of the cities and towns, and are largely signed by men who desire to render the law as odious as possible. It is certainly unfortunate for the cause of temperance that there should be found among its foremost advocates so many of those narrow and domineering spirits who, because a thing seems good to them, are resolute to cram it down the throats of all other men. We have had one Governor here in Massachusetts who perceived the truth, that, though temperance may be good, liberty is better; and he died a mark for every species of insult and obloquy from the Prohibitionists.

JOHN A. ANDREW

faced a public sentiment almost universally opposed to him when he fearlessly declared that the Prohibitory law was based upon unsound principles, and would fail of its end; that temperance reform secured at the cost of any infringement of the rightful liberties of men might promise fair to the eye, but would be worthless as the apples of the Dead Sea shore. General public opinion has made great advances since then, but it is weary waiting for Legislatures to learn wisdom. The bucolic gentlemen who gave us our liquor law insist upon thinking that natural laws can be abrogated by statute,—that a universal instinct can be legislated out of humanity.

It is also

AN AWKWARD POINT

against these rural members, that they should have insisted on exempting cider from the list of forbidden stimulants. These impartial, pure, and disinterested law-makers take away the city workman's beer, while they permit the farmer who is their constituent to fuddle himself with cider ad libitum! Naturally, the community which has been in the habit of regarding these gentry as sincere, if mistaken reformers, has lost some of its respect for them.

Meantime, though fierce hostilities remain suspended, there is a cloud gathering which will make trouble for the politicians next fall. The liquor question, having been forced into undue prominence at this time, cannot fail to have a marked effect upon the next election. Butler's friends are already predicting that it will surely give the State to them.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION,

which elected the Rev. Dr. Paddock to the Bishopric of Massachusetts, had a very lively session for a body of such dignity. There were a good many discordant elements in the outset; and, as the balloting proceeded, the discussion upon the merits and demerits of the several candidates was something more than animated. The proposal by one of the Reverend Doctors to hold a secret session, for the purpose of discussing the orthodoxy of some of the candidates, created an intense excitement, and for a while the confusion was more like that in a political nominating convention than anything one would look for among staid divines.

THE REV. DR. DE KOVEN,

the candidate whose views were the subject of debate, is understood to hold substantially the Roman Catholic doctrine of the "Actual Presence" in the elements of the Eucharist. Of course, this would be intolerable to the Low-Church party; and many of the speeches displayed the peculiar bitterness which theological differences usually elicit. It was, however, from the lay members that the hard words mostly came. Mr. Richard H. Dana, while advocating the claims of Dr. DeKoven, took occasion to characterize an opposing candidate as a

"MERE MILK-AND-WATER MAN,"

and said that, whatever the clergy might wish, the desire of the laity was for a "live" Bishop, &c. This, of course, created a clamor among the friends of the candidate in question, and sharp things were said on both sides. The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop made a strong speech, in which he arraigned the opinions of Dr. DeKoven as inconsistent, not only with a "sound theology," but with the general pronunciamentos of the Bishop; and protested against the "demagogism" which was artfully appealing for a "live" man, without regard to his opinions on most important points of belief. Such laxity he considered most dangerous to the Church. Dr. Huntington also made an address, in which he declared that, if he *must* have the doctrine of transubstantiation, he preferred to have it from Rome, which glories in it, rather than from a Church which unwillingly tolerates it. It was in the midst of

A STORM OF EXCITEMENT

and tumultuous cries of "Question!" "Question!" that the first ballotings were had, and the election of Dr. Paddock declared. The new Bishop is, of course, of the most unquestioned orthodoxy, and he is said to be a man of liberal mind and genial character. But it is not often that we have the spectacle of two members of the legal fraternity, of such rank and standing as Messrs. Dana and Winthrop, in hot dispute over a question in theology, and the profane ones can't help smiling a little. That the disputed question should be one so long hammered, so hopelessly knotty, and, in truth, so entirely foreign to the real religious life of our time, as this one of the "Actual Presence," tends to still more forcibly emphasize the absurdity.

THE WAR OF THE MEDICOS

has come to an end, and nobody is hurt. The last act of the farce is fully worthy of those which went before. The Board of Trial-Commissioners re-assembled at the Temple Place rooms on the day appointed, and had the offending practitioners before them. The latter read the arguments which they had prepared in defense, and reiterated their protest against the injustice which had forced them to appear there to answer charges, under circumstances which they pronounced "the most extraordinary in the history of medical jurisprudence." One of them, at the conclusion of his argument, proposed that, at the next annual meeting of the Society, in June, a committee be appointed to investigate the claims and pretensions of homeopathy,—proffering aid from its practitioners in prosecuting the inquiry; but the proposition was not acted on. Finally, the Chairman of the Prosecuting Committee summed up the evidence, and stated that the decisions in the various cases would be given *at a future time!* And, with this most lame and impotent conclusion, the curtain falls on the disgraceful farce. The only practical results which appear from it are, that certain homeopathic physicians have had a good deal of gratuitous advertising, and that the Massachusetts Medical Society has fallen off immensely in prestige. [May 24, as we are advised by telegraph, the Board of Trial rendered its decision, recommending the expulsion of the offending members.—Ed. Tribune.]

THE AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

held its eighth general meeting in this city last week. Several of the papers read and discussed by the Association were of so much more than ordinary interest as to call for special mention. Of these, none was more conspicuously important than that read on the third day by Gen. F. A. Walker, and entitled, "Some Results of the Census of 1870." It was literally crammed with information. The various effects of the late war upon our present population, and the indications of the census in relation to the population of 1900, were exhibited at length; but the most interesting facts referred to the rates of effective *increase by birth* in the various parts of the country,

AMONG THE DIFFERENT RACES

of our people, and in the different classes and employments. In this connection, the speaker predicted that 1880 would show a decrease of Germans and Irish, and an increase of English, Welsh, and Scandinavians. He quoted tables of figures to show that the fecundity of the Germans is greater than that of the Irish, and drew the conclusion that the German inhabitants of the United States are increasing more rapidly than the Irish among us. This result he considered due not merely to peculiarities of location and occupation, but to qualities of stock developed under the conditions of America.

Gen. Walker's paper called out a good deal of discussion, in the course of which Dr. Edward Jarvis said that he had made a careful study of the

VITALITY OF INHABITANTS OF VARIOUS NATIONS,

and had found that the chances for life were much greater among some races than among others. For instance: Out of a million births of children of Irish parentage, a much smaller proportion lived to be 20 years old than was the case with a million births of children of other nationalities. If we were to import Irish as mere working machines, we should get fewer days' work from them than from an equal number of any other race. Looking at the subject from a purely utilitarian point of view, it was better to import Scandinavians or Germans for work than Irish. These statements are very likely to be correct, but they are not in accordance with the commonly-received idea of the fecundity or the endurance of the Irish race.

OTHER PAPERS.

Col. T. W. Higginson read an essay on "The Higher Education of Women," calling out the warm discussion which is apt to follow every introduction of the much vexed "Woman Question;" but nothing specially new was elicited. Dr. Jarvis had a carefully-prepared paper upon "The Influence of Sex Upon Crime;" and the Rev. D. A. Wasson created some excitement by his account of the International Society, and its relations to Socialism, Communism, Imperialism, and Democracy. A paper on the true nature of "Municipal Government," by D. B. Eaton, of New York, was especially suggestive and timely in this era of city "rings."

THE MAY ANNIVERSARIES

and the apple blossoms always come together, and both are due next week. Then the orchards will burst into fragrant bloom, and the city pave will blossom with white neckcloths; an odd conjunction, but an immemorial one in Boston. The season here is unusually late. The weather is cold, and the trees are not yet in full leaf. The Common wears much the appearance of a belle exhausted by a winter of dissipation, slowly regaining her freshness and beauty under the genial influences of spring. That worthy individual, "the oldest inhabitant," does not recall so uninterruptedly cold a season. We seem, indeed, to have had no spring, and yet, according to the calendar, summer is just upon us.

THE "NEW MAGDALEN"

is verifying your correspondent's predictions of success, having a great run at the Globe. It is well put upon the stage, and is by far the most satisfactory dramatic representation we have had for some time. Miss LeClercq's impersonation of *Mercy Merrick* is a brilliant triumph of artistic power. The role is one which calls for the representation of the most varied passions and intense emotions. Pride and shame, love and hate, courage and fear, ambition and remorse, alternately fill the soul and sway the conduct of the Magdalen, and demand not only great versatility, but much artistic skill in the rapid transitions which are necessary.

E. B. C.

MAN-TRAPS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: One more human life has been added to the list of sacrifices to man's ignorance, carelessness, cupidity, or whatever name may be given to that disposition which causes men to subordinate safety to the desire to save expense, regardless of consequences.

It is truly shocking to an observing person to see the number of man-traps which are set, and into which the unwary are liable to fall. How often they secure their victims, and how ready most people are to place the responsibility on the carelessness of the persons killed or injured!

A scaffold falls, and people say, "Any fool ought to have known better than trust himself on so flimsy a structure." Yet thousands are daily working on those apparently no better, and escape. I take it the foreman or superintendent who, to save a little time or expense, permits his workmen to use an insecure scaffold, or work in needlessly-exposed places, or who is so ignorant that he does not know when they are in danger, is really as guilty, if they are injured or killed, as though he deliberately planned their destruction.

A foreman should be selected as much for ability and disposition to provide for the safety of people employed in the vicinity of his work, as to get a suitable amount and quality of work out of his men. The mass of working men are either careless and not aware of the dangers they are in, or afraid of losing their places by offending their foreman if they object to working where and as he directs.

These are not the only nor the worst dangers to which they and the community are exposed. Nearly every building of any note at the present time is supplied with one or more elevators, and scarce a week passes without some one being either killed outright or seriously injured by their use. Not that this is necessary, but that, first, the large majority of those who work around and ride on them do not realize their dangerous character and exercise the necessary caution; and also, and very much more, because, either through ignorance or desire to save expense, the parties who arrange the elevator and its surroundings do not properly protect it and provide for the safety of those who have not the knowledge or presence of mind to keep out of danger. Now, I claim, and can demonstrate, that an elevator can be so arranged that it shall be next to impossible for a person to get seriously hurt by its use. Yet, after having seen nearly every one in the city, I am compelled to say that not one in ten seems to be arranged with any intelligent regard to such a result. A number have had money enough expended on them, but so unwisely that it only serves to increase the danger.

Talk to the responsible parties, and most likely they will say, "If people are fools enough to get hurt, it is their own fault. We are not responsible."

When a certain rendering-tank exploded and killed two or three persons, the owners were thought to be criminally responsible, because they had been warned that it was in an unsafe condition. In that case, but few persons were exposed, while probably thousands daily ride on and are liable to be injured by elevators. What shall be said then, of those who, knowing these facts, and having their attention fixed to them by constantly occurring accidents, yet coolly refuse to adopt such safeguards as would almost entirely prevent such accidents?

The city compels people to have their boilers inspected periodically, and to provide against certain other dangers. How many more lives and limbs must be sacrificed before they will be required to make their elevators safe, or be responsible for the lives and limbs of the victims of their neglect?

T. W. Eaton.

LAWRENCE vs. CRAIG.

The Newspapers Opposed to the Farmer—The Convention that Nominated the Latter.

Mr. Craig as a Railroad-Attorney and as an Electioneerer.

The Journals Opposed to Judge Lawrence.

LaSalle, Ill., May 26, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: To exhibit to the manly farmers of the Fifth Judicial District the character of the press which seeks to use them as their pliant tools to accomplish a purpose, I here reproduce an article written to the Chicago *Times*, May 15, intended to enable the responsible editor of that delectable sheet to sustain, if in his power, some of the many assertions, recklessly made, bearing upon this contest:

To the Editor of the Chicago Times:

It has been so often repeated of late, in the editorial columns of the *Times*, that Judge Lawrence is the candidate for the highest judicial office in the State as the representative of the railroad interests, and the statement has been made so boldly and persistently, that we have determined to ask the responsible editor of the *Times* for the proof of his statement through his own columns.

Will the *Times* cite a single opinion of Judge Lawrence, given in any case of record wherein a railroad was a party, in which the matters at issue, *as presented by the record*, were not decided according to the law?

And, further, as all the opinions of the Justices of the Supreme Court are the result of a conference of the full Bench, wherein the full Bench, or a majority thereof, concur, is it fair to fasten, or seek to fasten, the responsibility in any given case upon the Justice to whom the lot falls to write the opinion in accordance with the views of the full Bench, or a majority thereof?

Again: If the opinion in any given case, wherein a railroad is a party, in accordance with the law, as presented by the record in such case, and results favorably to such railroad,—even if it be essentially wrong,—who are to blame, the expounders of the law, or the law-makers?

If, in a given case, a certain state of facts is presented by the record, which if decided upon according to the spirit of the law as written upon the statute-book, manifest wrong and injustice would result, and the court saw it, and recognized and deplored the fact, yet they must decide according to the law or violate their oath of office, and leave it for future legislation to correct the evil.

Courts are not responsible for bad laws, and we desire to know from the *Times* a single citation wherein a perfect law has been imperfectly interpreted by the Court, and in which Judge Lawrence took an active part.

In view of the fact that it was, and is, the express wish of a large majority of the Bar of the Fifth Judicial District that Judge Lawrence should again become a candidate for the office, the conclusion is irresistible, that either the majority of the Bar of that district are in the interest of railroads, or the assertions of the *Times* are not supported by the facts.

It is natural to suppose the lawyers of the district would be best able to decide as to the fitness of a candidate *for* the Supreme Bench; but the *Times* and the *Journal* are the latter-day converts to the notion that the farmers and anti-monopolists are the erudite class who should decide this question.

Upon the same principle, if the *Times* desires an expression of opinion as to the merits of its press-work, it will of course call in a gang of stevedores.

If the *Times* desired to be honest in its opposition to Judge Lawrence, it would give its readers an opportunity to see both sides of the controversy, and in that way to enable them to form an impartial, unbiased, honest judgment. But the fact is, the *Times* and *Journal*, and certain of the local press of the State, in view of the action of the Court in the *Journal* contempt case, are fanning this flame in the interest of that portion of the press who believe it to be their sovereign right to teach courts as well as the people. They care nothing for the farmers or the anti-monopolists, but to use them in this effort to teach the Judiciary the power of the press.

The result will, I think, show that portion of the press of the State that the people are determined to have a fearless Judiciary, and that their *unseemly arrogance* is a stench in the nostrils of all honest men.

Judge Lawrence has shown himself to be a cultivated gentleman, and a most clear and able expounder of the law, independent in action and just in motive. The interests of the people demand that the Judiciary should be held above and beyond all mere political influences; and all attempts of the press to control or to influence the decisions of this highest legal tribunal in the State should be met with that prompt and earnest denunciation which it justly deserves. This is an instance where the office should seek the man, not the man the office, as Mr. Craig is now doing, by traveling over the district in the garb of a farmer. In his general appearance in this respect, he out-Herods Herod; but the people are not misled. Mr. Craig will doubtless soon resume his practice, and the suit of clothes he was accustomed to wear before he became the farmers' candidate.

G. H. L.

The Convention that Nominated Mr. Craig.

Yates City, Ill., May 24, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

As one of the people of the Fifth Supreme Judicial District, I would like, through your columns, to call attention to some of the positions taken by the Convention that placed in nomination for a seat on the Supreme Bench my fellow-citizen, the Hon. A. M. Craig. That Convention, among other acts, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the provisions of the Constitution of 1873 of the State of Illinois, in regard to railroads, are, equally with the other provisions of the Constitution, the supreme law of the State; and our Legislature should provide the necessary legislation to execute such provisions, and our courts should sustain and adopt the same.

Resolved, That we will support no man for office who is not in accordance with the sentiments of these resolutions. That we recommend to the anti-monopolists of this State to nominate such candidates for Supreme and Circuit Judges, to be supported at the ensuing judicial election, as are pledged to sustain the whole Constitution and laws of the State in accordance therewith, and we will support none other.

The first of these resolutions was undoubtedly called forth by the decision of the Supreme Court of the State in the celebrated case wherein the People, ex rel. City Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, were plaintiff, and the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company the defendants; and was intended as a slap at Judge Lawrence. This decision had reference in part to the enforcement of Sec. 12, Art. 12, of the present Constitution of the State, which provides for the fixing of maximum rates for the transportation of freights and passengers, and which, so far as it sought to affect railroads running under charters granted them prior to the adoption of this Constitution, has, by the unbroken current of decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in cases involving similar principles, been declared unconstitutional as viewed in the light of Part 1, Sec. 10, Art. 1, of the United States Constitution, which provides, among other things, that "No State shall pass any law impairing the validity of contracts,—thus settling, beyond the possibility of a doubt or controversy, that such provisions of our Constitution, so far as they may affect vested rights, are repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, which, being the supreme law of the land, must be the measure of the validity of every law, whether passed by State Legislatures or Constitutional Conventions, in all cases involving its provisions.

If this be the correct view of the case,—and no good lawyer, I presume, will call it in question,—what must be the effect of the enforcement of the provisions of the State Constitution as contemplated by the resolutions of the Princeton Solons? Do those gentlemen propose to set State Constitutions above the Constitution of the United States? In other words, do they purpose to inaugurate, by and through a prostitution of the State Judiciary, what many of the leading spirits of that Convention failed to accomplish through their representatives, the late Rebels in arms, who, under the stars and bars, sought to establish the same doctrine.

Let us examine the personnel of the Princeton Convention,—for the fruit may be known by its tree, as well as the tree by the fruit. First, then, our last position be well taken [illegible] notoriously a Judge Craig, its nominee, "late unpleasant-peace Democrat during [illegible] representatives from [illegible]ness." Among the leading friends and special advocates of its candidate, was Capt. George A. Charles, a leader of the anti-war Democracy. So too were Messrs. Heaton, Cashman, Lacy, and Knable, from this county, and Messrs. Burdett and Dowdell, of Peoria; and doubtless the same element will be found to have held, as here, the leading influence in each of the delegations acting in that Convention.

These principles, in their adoption, may be entirely consonant with the views of, and acceptable to, the old peace Democracy. State rights may be medicine for them and those who believe with them; but how will this pill—sugar-coat it as you may—go down with the thousands of brave and true men who battled to establish the converse doctrine? To the latter class I say, Rub off the sugar-coating, and see how nauseous the pellet you are asked to swallow.

In this section, we are wondering just how is the [illegible] Chicago Courier, the fierce foe of Secession, when it turns in with the Chicago *Times* as its bedfellow in the bad of State rights.

But is there no remedy for railroad extortion? Are these monopolies to rule States and control the nation? Certainly not. Judge Lawrence, in the decision above referred to, with a clearness never too much to be admired, points out a remedy, showing plainly how laws may be framed that will at least correct a large majority of glaring abuses, and which suggestions have resulted in the enactment of suitable laws by our last Legislature, and which the railroads have wisely concluded to obey. But, over and above this, the Constitution of the United States furnishes an unquestionable remedy for the wrongs which certainly have arisen from the abuse of the provision above quoted, in that it provides for its own amendment.

Rusticus.

Mr. Craig as a Railroad-Attorney.

Maquon, Knox Co., Ill., May 26, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: As a citizen of this district, desirous of having the truth in regard to Mr. Craig's railroad character known by the people, I wish to make a candid statement.

In June, 1871, the only cow of Mrs. Mary E. Broadfield, residing in Yates City, was killed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy cars, at the crossing about half a mile west of town. I was employed by her to try and get a settlement with the Company, as it was a severe loss to her. I applied to the railroad authorities at Galesburg in behalf of the woman, and was treated with the discourtesy usual to high railroad officials. After waiting a long time in the hope of getting a settlement, I commenced suit against the Company for the value of the cow. The Hon. O. F. Price appeared as the attorney for the Railroad Company. A motion was made for a change of venue from this county by Mr. Price, and an affidavit filed in support of the motion. The object of this motion was to take the case out of the county to where it would be expensive for the plaintiff to prosecute her suit, and cost her more than the cow was worth. Up to this time no attorney had appeared in the case except Mr. Price, and imagine my surprise to see Mr. Craig spring to his feet, and make an argument in favor of the railroad and against Mrs. Broadfield. Notwithstanding the earnest effort of Price and Craig, the motion was overruled, and the case tried, and a jury of farmers gave a verdict against the Railroad Company for $60.

Mr. Craig's name does not appear as the attorney of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in the records of the court in that case; but I do know (and many other persons who were in the court-room will remember the circumstances) that, upon this question between this lady and this great railroad, Craig did interfere in behalf of the railroad. Now, the only question in the matter is, whether Mr. Craig's natural sympathies are all on the side of a great Railroad Company which refuses to pay a woman for her only cow, or whether he is a regular railroad-attorney. I am charitable enough to believe that he is a railroad-attorney.

I give you this, as I have never seen a statement of the facts in this case in any paper.

A. L. Humphrey.

How Mr. Craig Electioneers.

Galesburg, Ill., May 26, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: Mr. Craig has little time to spend with his friends in Galesburg. Last week he made his appearance at the notorious saloon of Mike Conner, the worst den in Knox County, treating the crowd to drinks. In this style of electioneering there is nothing new to Mr. Craig's habits, but it might be supposed that, in canvassing for a high Judicial office, he would put on a more dignified style.

W.

DECORATION DAY.

Composition and Order of March of the Procession—The Post-Office—Gov. Yates.

The various companies, military and civic, who intend taking part in the ceremonies on Decoration Day, will assemble at 10:30 a. m. at the places designated for the respective divisions, reporting on their arrival to the Chief Marshal of the Cemetery Division that they wish to join:

Calvary Division, Col. Owen Stewart, commanding, will assemble on Fifth avenue, right resting on Monroe street.

Rose Hill Division, Maj. R. M. Woods, commanding, on LaSalle street, right resting on Monroe.

Graceland Division, Col. S. D. Baldwin, Commanding: On Clark street, right resting on Monroe.

All soldiers and sailors not belonging to any organization, who are desirous of participating, will fall in in rear of Ransom Post, G. A. R., Rose Hill Division; or in rear of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, if for Graceland.

The column will move in the following order:

Platoon of Police.
Band.
Grand Marshal and Aides.
Invited Guests in Carriages.
Calvary Division.
Band.
Rosehill Division.
Band.
Graceland Division.

The route will be north on Clark street to Michigan; west on Michigan to Wells; north on Wells to Chicago avenue; Calvary and Rosehill Divisions forming line and saluting the Graceland Division as they pass, when they will countermarch back to railroad depot, corner of Kinzie and Canal streets, arriving there in time for the 1 p. m. train.

Minute guns will be fired by Col. O. Lippincott's Battery, as the procession moves.

J. McArthur, Grand Marshal.

THE POST-OFFICE.

The Post-Office will be closed on Friday, 30th inst., at 10 a. m., for the day. One delivery by carriers will be made throughout the city. The afternoon mails will close at 10 a. m.; the evening mails at the usual hours. The money-order and Cashier's Departments will be closed the entire day.

J. McArthur, P. M.

GOV. YATES.

Gov. Richard Yates has accepted an invitation to be present in Chicago and participate in the decoration ceremonies. He will deliver the address at Graceland Cemetery.

AN IMPOSITION.

The Green Bay Road.

About the basest imposition practised upon the people of Chicago is for the owners and managers of the Green Bay Road to charge toll at the gate a little south of Graceland Cemetery. That gate ought to be abolished as a fraud and a nuisance by the Grand Jury and the County Court. It is difficult to imagine how the road could be kept in a worse condition. Its owners should be made to keep it in as good condition, and watered at that, as the avenues in Lincoln Park, or their gate should come down. There is no road leading out of the city that is so constantly thronged, and the receipts must be enormous. Somebody is perpetrating a huge swindle upon the public by putting all this money into their own pockets, and leaving the road to take care of itself. Will not the city or the county, or both,—parties who ought to guard the interests of the public,—give early and energetic attention to this matter?

MURDER IN CASS COUNTY, MICH.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

Cassopolis, Mich., May 26, 1873.

Last Saturday, a colored man by the name of John Stafford was shot and killed by David P. James, on his farm in Newberry Township, this county. James came down here to give himself up to the officers, but was told by his counsel to go home, and, when wanted, he would be sent for. The evidence before the Coroner's jury showed that James and Stafford had quarreled in a field where James was planting corn, and James had been beaten; whereupon he went to the house, got his gun, and ordered Stafford off his premises. Stafford turned to go, and, when about fifteen paces away, James shot him, killing him instantly. James and his wife then dragged the body into the house, with the intention, it is thought, of alleging the killing to have taken place there.

Officers Merwin and Allen arrested James last night, and he is now in jail. Stafford was a hard character, and so was James. Considerable excitement prevails in the neighborhood in regard to the circumstances, and rumors of lynching were afloat. When found, James was secreted about 1½ miles north of his residence, in the woods, at a house occupied by a single man,—claiming that he had secreted himself for fear of being lynched. His examination will take place sometime this week.

John A. Talbot.

THE TORNADO.

An Appeal for Aid for the Sufferers in Iowa.

Particulars of the Devastation in Kansas.

The Tornado in Iowa.

Washington, Ia., May 27, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: In behalf of the sufferers made homeless and destitute by the terrible tornado which passed over this county on the 22d inst., I beg leave to make known their condition and wants to the people of your city; also, the manner of receiving and disbursing such donations as they may desire to send to these sufferers.

A general view of this great calamity has been obtained by your people through the press of your city. It would be useless to attempt a further description, for language is utterly bankrupt to give the true, appalling character of such a destruction of life and property.

But yesterday all was life, plenty, comfort, and hope, with this people; to-day, death, destruction, desolation, and despair!

This sad condition is absolutely indescribable. Those who escaped death are utterly helpless, and their lives are more terrible than death itself.

The citizens of this city held a public meeting last night, to raise material aid for these sufferers.

During the meeting, dispatches were read from Mr. Coolbaugh, and the Cashier of the Union National Bank of your city, donating each $100 for their relief. The generous donations were received with gladness and joy.

John A. Henderson, President of our Board of Supervisors; Capt. T. S. Dougherty, and William Wilson, Jr., merchants, were appointed a general receiving and disbursing committee, with instructions to learn the actual wants of the truly needy, and furnish them proper supplies.

While conducting this meeting last evening, we were reminded of similar ones held in this city and county to raise donations for the sufferers of Chicago, nearly two years since, when that city was nearly blotted out of existence by one of the greatest calamities of earth. Our people responded nobly, generously, and promptly to those deserving sufferers.

To-day, many of those generous donors, in turn, have become the victims of another great calamity, and Chicago has arisen from her ruins to more than her former greatness and prosperity.

I doubt not the prayer of these sufferers, when made known to your good people, will receive a generous response with glad hearts.

Mr. Coolbaugh and the Union National Bank have stepped forward with generous and timely aid, and we know that many other donations will follow these, provided assurance can be given that they will reach the true sufferers.

All donations sent to the above named Committee, or to the *National* Bank, or the *First* National Bank, of this city, will be safely received, and distributed to the sufferers, and a true account rendered to the satisfaction of all.

J. F. Brown.

The Tornado in Kansas.

From the Neosho County (Kan.) Journal, Extra, May 24.

From Mark A. Patterson, Esq., of Lincoln Township, in this county, we learn the following hurried particulars of a terrible wind-storm which occurred in that township on Thursday afternoon last, about 3 o'clock, in which seven persons were killed and ten wounded, and an immense amount of property destroyed.

From our informant we learn that the terrible hurricane commenced at the residence of Mr. Joseph Reynolds, about 3 miles northwest of Jacksonville. His fences were scattered in every direction, posts were torn from the ground, and a hen-house was lifted some forty feet in the air and scattered like feathers.

The wind evidently then rose and took a southeasterly direction, doing no further damage until it reached the residence of Mr. Black. He with his family were inside the house, when the wind struck it and completely demolished it, without a moment's warning being given to the inmates. Nearly every member of the family, consisting of seven or eight, were more or less injured,—Mr. Black himself probably mortally.

The storm then suddenly took a northeast direction, towards the farm of J. W. Bogard, a quarter of a mile from Black's. Mr. Bogard's house had its roof blown off and one side blown down, but the family miraculously escaped injury. Two houses adjoining Bogard's were then attacked by the storm, and soon nothing was left of them. They were unoccupied.

The frame house of Hezekiah Smith was next in order,—some 250 yards farther on. It met a similar fate. Mrs. Smith was seriously hurt, but will probably recover.

Mr. Spurgeon, Secretary of the Kansas State Grange, lived about a quarter of a mile from Smith's. His house, which was occupied by himself, wife, and six or seven children, and his father and mother, and a brother, was lifted from its foundation and blown to atoms. Mr. Geo. Spurgeon was not at home at the time. The old gentleman received injuries from which he died on Friday; one child had its arm broken in two places, and another its leg broken. Out-houses, wagons, fences, &c., were blown to pieces, and a lot of stock was killed. One wagon-tire was found some distance off detached from the wheel, and almost completely straightened out. The feathers were blown from chickens almost as clean as they could have been picked.

Two houses belonging to Jacob Hooper, about a quarter of a mile from Spurgeon's, were next visited. Mr. H.'s family occupied one, and another family the other. The houses were, like the others, completely demolished, but the families escaped without any loss of life. One of the houses was built of logs, which were scattered in every direction. One log was thrown across the bed in which the children were lying at the time, but, strange to say, the children were unharmed.

The next place was the log house of Andrew Brazell, about a quarter of a mile east. His wife and child were in the house. The logs were scattered in every direction, and, as strangely as it may seem, both escaped serious injury. A large granary, filled with corn and oats, was scattered to the winds.

The next house blown down was that of old Mr. Rosenbury, about half a mile farther on. Mr. R. had a large family, who were in the house. The storm came suddenly, and almost before they knew it, the house was demolished. The family all escaped, with the exception of a child about 7 months old, which was blown from its mother's arms and dashed to pieces. Household furniture, out-houses, and everything of a movable nature, totally disappeared, leaving the family entirely destitute. Mr. R. also lost a lot of stock.

Mr. F. H. Dumbauld, who is Master of the Kansas State Grange, lived on the adjoining farm, and was the next sufferer. His house met a similar fate to that of the others, and one of his children was killed. A large barn filled with tobacco was also blown down, and it with its contents is a total loss.

The farm houses of B. B. Addis, John Frogg, and Mr. Swinn were also demolished. They were occupied by their families, but we have not heard whether any of them were injured or not.

The house of a widow by the name of Hooper was also blown down. She had quite a large family of children, one of whom was instantly killed, and another disappeared, and has not yet been found. It is supposed the latter was blown into the creek and probably drowned. Mrs. Hooper had her arm broken in two places.

It is also rumored that a Mr. Saulsbury's house was blown over and one of his children killed.

It is impossible at present to form any idea of the extent of the damages. Suffice it to say that the portion of the country through which the hurricane passed is completely laid waste, and the inhabitants are in an extremely destitute condition. The storm excelled in fury anything we ever heard of.

STILL A MYSTERY.

The Coroner commenced, yesterday, at the Morgue, an investigation into the cause of the death of Michael McLaren, who was found in the river, near VanBuren street bridge, last Sunday. Seven witnesses, all members of the Moulders' Union, were examined, but their testimony threw no light upon the case. They stated that McLaren was present at the meeting on the night of the 17th inst.; that he was very drunk, and had a quarrel with a man named Henry J. Doolan. The latter is Conductor of the Union, and his duty is to keep order while the members are in session. McLaren was very noisy, and Doolan told him to keep quiet. McLaren refused to do so, and called Doolan a "scab," which implied that he did not belong to the Union. Doolan retorted with "You are a liar," and a fight might have taken place had not the noise attracted the attention of the man in the hall. One of them was sent out for the President to see what was the matter, and when he observed the condition of McLaren, he led him down stairs and told him to walk around for a while. McLaren started south on Wells avenue, and no one saw him subsequently until his body was taken out of the river. Detective Simons found that Doolan did not leave the hall until after 10 o'clock, and that he went to his home in company with several friends. Dr. Emmons, the County Physician, was not present at the inquest, and the result of the post mortem examination being unattainable except from him, the jury were dismissed until 10 o'clock this morning. Drs. Strong, Cheneweth, and Hiddessen examined the wounds in the head, and they are satisfied that the fracture of the skull was not sufficient to cause death. It may have been produced by a blow from a blunt instrument, a fall or a propeller's wheel. It is generally thought that a fall caused it, and that McLaren walked into the river from the dock between Monroe and Adams streets, nothing whatever having been discovered which would justify the conclusion that he was murdered.

ANOTHER NEW HOSPITAL.

The Alexian Brothers' Hospital Ready for Dedication—The Ceremony to Be Performed Monday Forenoon by Bishop Foley—Programme of Arrangements.

On Monday next, at 9 o'clock a. m., the Alexian Brothers' Hospital will be dedicated by the Right Rev. Bishop Foley. It is erected on the site of the former one, which shared the fate of all other North Side institutes in the great fire of 1871. The new edifice, Phœnix-like, has risen from the ashes of the old, and presents a very attractive and strikingly-effective appearance. It is built of pressed stone and brick, three stories and basement in height, surmounted by a Mansard roof. The style of architecture is pleasing to the eye, being a mixture of Roman and Gothic. It has a frontage on Market and Franklin streets of 150 feet, and on Black Hawk street, which runs west from Wells to Sedgwick street, of 72 feet. The north wing is the chapel, a perfect gem of beauty, and is tastefully decorated for the occasion. It has four stained glass windows, Gothic style, each 24 feet high, and were donated to the Hospital by Mr. Mish, a well-known glass-stainer. The main entrance opens on Market street, through the pleasure-grounds, which are very tastefully laid out, and at considerable expense. The interior arrangements are excellent, being designed with special reference to the comfort of the patients. The Hospital has 60 rooms, comfortably arranged, and well ventilated. The building was designed by Mr. Otto Matz. The mason-work was done under the superintendence of Mr. Suffer; carpenter-work by Mr. H. Wishmeyer; plastering by H. Ross; tin-work by Lauer & Krenser; copper-work by Mr. Gateau; steam-heating by Messrs. Crane Bros. The mechanics in their several branches have given the Brothers entire satisfaction.

Right over the door of the main entrance, placed in a niche, is a beautiful marble statue, eight feet high, representing Saint John of God (founder of the order of The Brothers of Mercy) folding in his arms a poor paralytic, whose head is resting on the shoulders of the Saint, while his fingers clasp around the neck. It is an admirable piece of sculpture, from the chisel of Mr. Busher, by whom it was donated to the Hospital. From the top of the central tower floats the "Stars and Stripes" on a flagstaff 50 feet high, surmounted by the American eagle, which measures 4½ feet from the tip to tip of each wing. This was the gift of Drs. Seifert and Baxter, both of whom have been in daily attendance on the Hospital from the first advent of the Brothers in Chicago. The whole institution is supported by charitable donations. Catholic and Protestants alike should testify to their appreciation of the great sacrifices made by those Brothers in the cause of human suffering, by supporting an institution which makes no distinction in either religion or nationality.

On last Sunday, a meeting of the Presidents and representatives of the Catholic societies of the city was held in the reception room of the Hospital with the view of participating in the procession on Monday, June 2. Mr. Charles E. Moore, of Saint Columbkille Society, occupied the chair, Mr. Mathew Schmitz acting as Secretary. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That all the Catholic societies in the city are requested to attend in procession.

Resolved, That a Grand Marshall shall be elected, under whose orders the several societies shall form.

Resolved, That each society shall elect their Assistant Marshall.

On motion, Mr. Adam Schillo was unanimously elected Grand Marshall of the day. The following line of march was then agreed on: The South and West Side societies are to meet and form on South Clark street, at the corner of Polk, at 7:30 a. m.; thence march north on Clark street to Van Buren; west to Wells; north to Chicago avenue, where they will be joined by the societies of the North and West Side.

The societies of St. Michael's Church will meet at their respective halls at 7:30 a. m.; form in line; thence march south on Larrabee street to Division, where they will be joined by the societies of the Northwest; form one procession; then march from Division to Market street; thence to St. Joseph Church, where the societies of that church will join them; then march south to Chicago avenue and Wells street, where all will form in one procession under the directions of the Grand Marshal, and take up their march from Wells west to Division; thence to Sedgwick street; thence to North avenue; east to Franklin; thence south to the hospital, where all are expected to arrive at 9 a. m.

The dedicatory ceremony will be conducted by the Right Rev. Bishop Foley, after which a solemn high mass will be celebrated by the Rev. Father Meinrad, prior of the Benedictine order. The choir of Saint Joseph Church, under the direction of the organist, Mr. Ranker, have kindly consented to be present. The dedication sermon will be preached by the Right Reverend Bishop, followed by a sermon in the German language by the Rev. Father Karlstatter.

As no great work of charity was ever inaugurated or carried to a successful end without the assistance of the ladies, they have generously tendered their services on this occasion, and promise to attend faithfully to the requirements of the inner man. The following named comprise the Ladies' Committee:

President—Mrs. Collins.
Vice-President—Mrs. Barth.
Treasurer—Mrs. Busher.

Assisted by Mrs. Prindeville, Mrs. Riebel, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Moninger, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Ernst, Mrs. Goche, Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Sebastian, Mrs. Dietrich, Mrs. Horn, Mrs. Augustus, Mrs. Nigh, Mrs. Walsh, Mrs. Hank, Mrs. Trautman, the Messrs. Schmith.

Dinner will be served up immediately after the ceremonies are concluded. All kinds of refreshments will be served, strong liquors excepted.

Any of the Catholic societies which were not represented at the meeting of last Sunday, desiring to join the procession, can form with the other societies at the time and places as already directed by the Grand Marshal.

THE RAILWAY MASTER-MECHANICS' CONVENTION—ITS LABORS AND RESULTS.

Burlington, Ia., May 20, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: I was much interested in your editorial on this subject. The discussions and labors of such a body of practical men are, indeed, of great interest to the public. Vast as our railroad-system has become, it is yet very far from perfect. When such men meet once a year, to the number of more than 100, representing all the leading companies, something surely must result from such a convocation.

Well, let us see what was done. According to your dispatches from Baltimore, the Association met on Tuesday, May 13. The President announced a donation of $3,000 from the Committee of Reception of last year. The Vice-President also gave out the following programme: Tuesday afternoon, an excursion to Annapolis, and visit to the Naval School; Wednesday afternoon, visit to Druid Hill Park; Thursday afternoon, visit to Mount Clare Works, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad,—on which day the Association adjourned sine die. Friday was spent in visiting Washington City, and Saturday wound up the "proceedings" with a visit to New York, and a grand banquet at the St. Nicholas Hotel, given by the railway supply men who had axes to grind.

This, while brakemen and conductors on freight trains kiss their wives and babies every morning, uncertain whether they will ever see them again, but very certain they will be brought home, sooner or later, mangled corpses, scarcely to be recognized, through the barbarous system of coupling cars now in use, but which any one of a dozen well-known devices would certainly obviate. This, while hundreds of passengers and railway-employes were killed outright the past winter, other hundreds maimed for life, and millions of dollars of property destroyed through the defects of the present shape of iron rails and axles, as adapted to the severity of our climate. The Association passed a flippant resolution deprecating compound axles, or those made of more than one piece of iron, when it is well known that any bar of metal made of more than one piece, on which there is much strain, is relatively stronger than when made of a single piece, and that, if one part of such a bar breaks, the other will hold it together till the fracture can be detected and repaired.

It is more than believed—it is pretty certainly known—that fully one-half of the present destruction of life and property from couplers, and broken axles and rails, might be obviated by an intelligent effort to do so. But what can be expected when such a body as the above meet their duties and responsibilities in such a way? While there is a time for all things, junketing and frolics certainly do not belong to such occasions as this.

B.

CORRUPTION IN SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: Indiana, overcoming her former backwardness, has of late been pushing forward to the front rank in matters educational. One of the late changes in the School law of that State deserves some attention, as it indicates the existence of an evil which the people have evidently attempted to check. In the act changing the office of School Examiner to County Superintendent, it is provided that the latter shall not act as agent for school-books, or school-furniture, or anything pertaining to schools.

The evil of allowing public officers to have any advantage from the contracts which they make with the public money, is too fatally apparent in our wide-spread and disgraceful corruption to need any comment here. The States have taken care to prevent this in the case of school officers by legislation which has in the main been effectual. But the exigencies of modern trade will find the weak places in any barriers, and the fault of the Indiana legislation is, that it did not go far enough. It should by all means have prohibited all school-officers, Directors, and Trustees, from becoming interested in such contracts. Such interests are taken, and the law evaded on the point.

I know of a leading manufacturer of school-furniture in Cincinnati who has recently circularized Indiana thoroughly, to say nothing of other States, offering to Directors and other school-officers liberal commissions on their furniture, if it can be introduced into the schools.

It does not require any consideration to see the evil effects of such a course, both on the schools, and school-officers; and the least on the former, for the harm is not in the getting of one kind of furniture rather than another, but in the corruption of the moral sense that must follow. The efforts of Directors to use the public money to their own advantage, and this they cannot help being tempted to do, the inevitable tendency being to buy for their schools of the firm which pays them the best commission. Nor is it so much the small gain of $50 or $100 which the Director may make, as it is the training in political honesty which he will get,—the idea that the public money is merely a grab-bag, into which every public officer may thrust his hand, if it be only in the buying of school-furniture or school-books.

Some of these men have here received their first trust in public affairs, and from it will be advanced to other offices. This is their initiation. No wonder that, when they learn to make perquisites out of the neighborhood funds, it should terminate in Credit Mobilier in Congress.

Many of these men are as yet too honest to touch bribes, and have positively refused all offers of the kind; but human virtue cannot be relied upon to stand against persistent temptation, and the public, which has the highest possible interest in virtue, should protect the [illegible] in the souls of all its incipient politicians by a legislative hedge strong enough to keep out all marauders in the shape of either book-agents or stock-brokers.

H.

MOUNTED FIREMEN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: The importance of mounted firemen, with police powers, whose business shall be to patrol the city, arrest incendiaries, give prompt alarm in case of fire, and precede the regular force to the scene of conflagration, has not been fully appreciated.

The first five minutes of a fire are the perilous ones, and never should ten be allowed to elapse before some working member of the Fire Department is on the spot, ready to pitch in, regardless of office or dignity. Here was the beauty of the volunteer system, which gave our private citizens a special pride and interest in saving a neighbor's property. They did not look on with folded hands, waiting for the engine to arrive, and perform *their* duty, but, forming an impromptu bucket company, they fought the fire face to face. As a mere spark may produce a great conflagration, so a single bucket of water, used at the right time and place, may extinguish one. The prompt arrival of one intelligent and active fireman at an incipient fire may do more than the entire force a minute too late. Hence the urgency and wisdom of dispatching at once, and at full speed, mounted firemen, provided with hand-hose, buckets, etc., to the fire, with full authority to compel the service of any bystander they may require in subduing the conflagration, the volunteers to serve, until the arrival of the regular firemen, and to be paid like them for their services. In a large city, next-door neighbors are apt to be strangers, and it is too much to expect a volunteer to risk his life without being paid for his services. But mounted firemen are a necessity, both as patrols and as advance-workers at the scene of conflagration, and should be provided for every ward of the city.

M. C.

Abolition of Privilege.

From the Woodstock (Ill.) Sentinel.

One of the most serious objections we ever had to the franking privilege, arose from the fact that it was a *privilege*. In theory, we have no privileged classes in this country; and still there is, and always has been, far too many of them. Because we make Thomas Buncomb our Representative in Congress, it is no reason why he should receive and send all his mail matter and postage free. It is no reason why he should receive free transportation for himself and family, on all the railroad and steamboat lines in the land. It is no reason why the express and telegraph companies should do his business without compensation. It is no reason why gas in Washington should be furnished him without charge—no reason why he should have free tickets to all the entertainments in that city, or anywhere else. The salary of a member of Congress should be, and was, even before the last steal, so liberal that he could pay his way everywhere the same as if he was a private citizen.

We do not know why any man should enjoy *privileges* of any sort. We don't know why an individual who makes preaching his profession should not pay taxes on all of his property, the same as if he were a physician, a lawyer, or an editor. We don't know why property invested in churches should be exempt from taxation. It amounts to many millions in this State, and yet it does not contribute one dime toward the support of the State or National Governments. It enjoys the protection of Government the same as any other species of property, but makes no pecuniary return. A religious society may be ever so rich, it may have more money than it can use judiciously, and still it enjoys entire immunity from taxation. Churches are *privileged* property.

And this brings us to the subject of editorial dead-headism, which is only another name for "privilege." We are quite as much opposed to this sort of *privilege* when the beneficiaries are gentlemen belonging to our profession, as when they are enjoyed by other parties. Of course, we have done the usual amount of free riding; and we are willing it should be understood we desire to ride free so long as anyone else does; in other words, we want all the privileges granted to anybody. But whenever the railroad companies will stop issuing free passes altogether; when they come to the determination to make all who use their roads pay a reasonable sum for the same, they will receive our hearty thanks, and we shall pay for the riding we do as cheerfully as anyone.

A New York journal, speaking of the matter, says:

Nowhere but in this country do people above the rank of mendicants solicit free rides on railways, free passes on steamboats, free tickets to the circus, and free dinners at hotels. But here hosts of people who would be insulted by the imputation of mendicancy or poverty, solicit these benefits habitually, laying aside all dignity and independence of spirit, and contentedly receiving a value for which they return no equivalent.

This is all true, and we shall be glad to see this whole discreditable business broken up root and branch; and now is a good time to prosecute the work. The franking privilege has been abolished, and now let us look about and see what other privileges exist, and operate upon them. Under our Republican system there should be no privileged persons. Every man is the peer of every other man, and entitled to the same treatment, not only from the Government, but from the institutions which are the offspring of Government.

THE COURTS.

The Other Side of the Dry Goods Men's Squabble.

A Poisonous Potted Pie-Plant Scrape.

The Michigan Avenue Chimes Heard From Yesterday.

United States, Criminal, County, and Other Court Items.

The petition of several leading dry goods firms for the removal of the Assignee to the estate of Shanahan & West, has provoked the following counter affidavit:

Simeon Farwell, being duly sworn, says: I am of the firm of John V. Farwell & Co., creditors; during the month of November last said Shanahan & West failed, and solicited a compromise of their debts at 70 cents on the dollar. They were owing us about four thousand seven hundred dollars ($4,700). We immediately set at work investigating their affairs, and became very soon satisfied that their failure was a fraudulent one, and that they were able to pay 100 cents to every creditor, and we peremptorily refused to accept any less. The parties continued their efforts for a compromise, however, until much the larger amount of their creditors had agreed to accept the proposed compromise, when they renewed their attack on us. We still refused to accept any compromise, believing they were able to pay in full. At length after the most persistent efforts of the debtors, who claimed that we alone were standing in the way of their settlement, we settled with them at 100 cents on time, and at their urgent solicitation signed their compromise paper.

We had, however, previously informed many of the creditors who conferred with us that we thought the debtors were able to pay in full, and that we would never accept less. Our signature to the paper may have misled some Chicago creditors, but we do not believe it did, as our position to stand for 100 cents was no secret among them. The agreement signed required the 70 cents to be secured. We, however, agreed to accept ours unsecured, as we believed them responsible.

Soon after we extended them a further credit of about $2,000, on which they owe us about that sum. In March last they were unable to meet their paper maturing to various creditors, and desired us to come to their relief. At their request, and that of some of the creditors, we decided to do so, and agreed to advance them $10,000, and take in payment goods, with which they were overstocked, at such fair discount as we could agree upon, so as to relieve them from financial pressure or embarrassment, and enable them to meet their paper.

We accordingly sent to their store two competent men to select out the goods, but they reported it impossible to find that quantity or any considerable quantity of stock there which we could safely take at more than 60 cents on the dollar. And we did not deem it prudent or desirable to take the goods at such great apparent discount, and so that effort to befriend them failed. We had no knowledge of the bankruptcy proceedings afterwards commenced by L. M. Bates & Co. until after it was commenced, and have not participated therein either by attorney or otherwise until now, nor did we intend to unless it became necessary to protect ourselves. Since this proceeding was commenced we have been waited on repeatedly by one Manning, claiming to be the attorney of the debtors, who has insisted repeatedly, persistently, and in a threatening manner that we should give up the notes received by us for the extra 30 per cent, and grant the debtors a further extension of the remainder, which is now all due. We have told him invariably that if he would pay our new account, and the notes covering the 70 per cent, we would probably be obliged to release the remainder, but that we would confer no additional favor or credit upon the debtors, who having even persuaded us into a false position to accommodate them would seize upon the fact to compel us to still further forbearance, and thereupon he has intimated to us that, if we would now give time on the 70 cents, the extra 30 should be paid hereafter. This alleged lawyer has brought to us, repeatedly, papers purporting to be sworn affidavits, wherein divers unpleasant things relating to our action in this matter were said to be contained, and threatened that unless we acceded to his wishes in reference to the present bankruptcy proceedings, he would file these affidavits, and that they would damage us with our customers. We have uniformly told him that, if he had any such affidavits, they were false and perjured, and that we should not be intimidated by them. We are informed that, by the exhibition of these affidavits, he has persuaded other creditors to sign various papers on file in Court, intended to impede and embarrass the fair administration of the assets of said debtors, upon the theory that we are endeavoring to obtain an unfair advantage, whereas the facts are that, since this proceeding was commenced, we have only insisted upon the 70 cents accorded to creditors in general, notwithstanding some half a dozen others, as we are informed and believe, received 100 cents at the former compromise, among whom are some of the identical creditors who have signed the adverse papers aforesaid. Deponent further says that, at the time of the former bankruptcy proceeding and settlement, Mr. John T. Chumasero had very little, if anything, to do with the matter, but the same was arranged and the settlement made by deponent, as he believes, without the knowledge of said Chumasero in reference to its terms until some time after the settlement was perfected. And deponent further says that so far as said Chumasero has acted as Provisional Assignee in this matter, he has acted, as deponent verily believes, for the common benefit of all creditors, and not for the preference or advantage of deponent's firm or any one else.

SIMEON FARWELL.

POISONOUS PIE-PLANT.

E. W. Hopkins, attorney, yesterday filed in the Superior Court a præcipe in assumpsit, in the case of William M. Hoge et. al. v. The Elgin Packing Company; damages, $20,000. The circumstances of the case are these: Defendants are an organization operating under charter, with a capital of $50,000, in the business of canning fruits, vegetables, etc., and claim a superiority over other companies engaged in like business, in the manner of hermetically sealing their cans. Last year they canned a large quantity of pie-plant and green corn, of which goods they sold a large quantity to Messrs. Hoger & Jewell, and gave it a full warranty to exceed anything of the kind in the market. Hoge & Jewell were given the exclusive sale of the goods in Chicago, to induce them to handle them. They do a jobbing business in honey and canned goods, and do considerable wholesale business. They placed the pie-plant on the market here, and sold it to a large number of parties doing business in the city. When it reached the consumers it was found to contain some poisonous matter, as it indirectly produced sickness in the eater who used it as food. Hoge & Jewell reported this state of affairs to the Elgin Company, who told them to get it off at any risk, and they would be responsible for the consequences. A party keeping a restaurant placed it upon his table, and the consequence was that ten boarders were laid low at one fell swoop, and the restaurateur's occupation was gone. Naturally aroused, the deserted host had a can of the pie-plant analyzed by a chemist, who pronounced it unfit for use, and said it contained unmistakable evidences of the presence of poisonous matter. Messrs. Hoge & Jewell complain that their business in the canned fruit line is completely at a stand-still in consequence of their handling the deleterious stuff. One of their customers has brought suit against them to recover damages sustained by him, and the Company instructed them to settle with one city firm to keep them from suing the Company. Complainants charge that the Company were fully aware of the character of the goods, and state that there are about ten firms in the city who have suffered in a similar manner.

THOSE CHIMES AGAIN HEARD FROM.

In the suit of the Great Western Insurance Company v. Wm. Hasburgh, a bankrupt, the affidavit of Wm. Hasburgh for the removal of the Company's lien from certain property which, as his affidavit shows, he held merely in trust, but which the Company seized as part of the bankrupt's estate, was filed. Affiant testifies that about the 1st of May, 1871, Levi D. Boone, Henry E. Pickett, John K. Bowley, and affiant entered into an arrangement for the purpose of purchasing a chime of bells for the Michigan Avenue Methodist Church, and to that end they agreed to contribute: Boone, $602.50; Pickett, $197.50; Bowley, $240; and affiant, $360, making a total of $1,400 to be invested in real estate, with a view of appropriating the value of the increase of said real estate to invest in the purchase of said chime of bells; that said amounts were contributed by each of said parties, and the proceeds were invested in the south-west ¼ of Sec. 3, T. 36, R. 14, E., and the title was taken by J. K. Bowley, in trust for said Association. On 9th of August, 1873, J. K. Bowley conveyed to affiant the above land, to be held in trust for the purpose of enabling defendant to negotiate a $3,000 loan to make a payment on said bells, and said amount was duly paid to Jones & Co., the manufacturers of the bells. On the 23d of August, 1872, the Association sold 120 acres of the land, leaving 40 acres, which they sold on the 19th of April, 1873, to J. K. Bowley and J. P. Young for $4,000, and deponent conveyed the land to them on the 19th of April, 1873. The proceeds of the sale was applied to liquidating part of the balance due on said church bells. An affidavit indorsing the above was made and filed by H. E. Pickett.

ANOTHER NAME CHANGED.

And now comes John Cooley Farwell, a minor, 14 years of age, signing, in very pretty handwriting, his name to a petition to the Circuit Court, asking that an order be issued changing his name to that of John Villiers Farwell. The Cooley godfather, after giving his namesake the traditional electro-plate beer-mug, has evidently gone back on his namesake, and the fond parent hopes to realize the fond dream of his middle-age, and see a little "John V." grow up and take charge of the dry goods shop on Monroe street. Besides, "Villiers" is the family name of the ancient English house of Buckingham, a member of which family loses his head so completely in "Richard the Third," and it doesn't do to ignore entirely one's old country connections.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

There will be no business in these courts to-morrow.

Clark W. Upton, assignee of the Great Western Insurance Company, filed a præcipe in assumpsit yesterday. Abraham D. Titsworth for balance due on five shares of stock; damages, $500.

In the Circuit Court the cases of W. P. Ware v. Lendance, and Zoellner, and Ersenstadt, and Zemler and Marks.

The District Court will commence calling in the morning all cases on the calendar which have been submitted to the court.

The following judgments and trials were had yesterday: Joseph B. Payson, Assignee Republic Life Insurance, v. A. E. Small; verdict for plaintiff, $608.52; new trial refused. Same v. John Black; verdict for plaintiff, $608.52. Same v. A. L. Lovell; for plaintiff, $304.26. Same v. Charles Brown; verdict for plaintiff, $608.52. Same v. R. P. Bailey; verdict for plaintiff, $608.52. Same v. A. C. Warren; verdict for plaintiff, $304.26. Same v. C. O. Boynton; verdict for plaintiff, $1,217.04. Same v. C. H. Millar; verdict, $608.52. Same v. Henry Ferns; verdict for plaintiff, $3,127.80. Same v. Adalena Boyden; verdict for plaintiff, $3,042.60 and judgment. Same v. Harriett M. Crandall; verdict for plaintiff, $5,476.68 and judgment. Same v. Chauncy Hardin; verdict for plaintiff, $4,259.64. Same v. B. F. Allen; verdict for plaintiff, $3,651.12. Same v. R. A. Knight; verdict for plaintiff, $608.52.

CRIMINAL COURT ITEMS.

Neils Holdersen was found guilty of stealing a $10 hat, and was remanded for sentence.

Thomas Neeley was tried for the larceny of $10 from a man of the infernal name of Billy Brimstone. Both plaintiff and defendant are members of Turtle's Insurance Police, whose object it is to insure against burglaries, and recently arrived from Toronto, Canada, where they were members of the local police force. Neeley was found guilty and remanded for sentence.

James E. Coe was charged with concealing mortgaged property. Coe gave one Swain a chattel mortgage on his bar fixtures, billiard-table, and household goods. On the day Swain advertised these articles for sale, Coe kicked out the custodian and removed the property; so the plaintiff claimed, yet the jury considered otherwise, and found him not guilty.

COOK COUNTY ITEMS.

The will and codicil of Nancy Pitkin was yesterday proven, and letters testamentary were granted to Louisa B. Pitkin, under a bond, to be approved, of $6,000.

Louisa McLain was appointed guardian of Victor Enault et al., minor, under a bond, to be approved, of $8,000, and administrator of the estate of the late Victorie Enault under a similar bond.

Peter Warden was appointed administrator of the estate of Ann Warden, deceased, under a bond, to be approved, of $5,000.

It was ordered that a warrant and venue be issued, returnable this morning, to try the alleged insanity of Amelia Anderson and James Coyle.

JUDGE PORTER'S COURT.

The case of Good v. Maher was, by agreement, submitted to the Court for trial, and a verdict was rendered for plaintiff for $600 debt and $379.44 damages.

In the case of Kramer v. Greenebaum, a verdict for plaintiff was rendered for $94.85 damages.

The case of Hudson v. Young was dismissed on motion of plaintiff, at plaintiff's costs.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

Thomas Tully, Jr., & Co., a brickmaking firm, file their petition in the Circuit Court for mechanic's lien upon Lot 155 in Boone, Jones, and Kiefer's Subdivision of N. ½, and Lot 49 of Beecher's Subdivision of S. ½ of S. ½ of Block 1, and E. 75 feet of Block 2, in Canal Trustees Subdivision of Sec. 33, T. 39 N., R. 14 E. of 3 P. M., to satisfy a claim of $130 for 13,000 brick delivered to Levi A. Ender, who, with Munroe M. Lord, is made defendant to the suit.

John B. Fox files his petition in the Circuit Court, for mechanic's lien on the unfinished Turn-Verein building, which the Blue Island Turn-Vereiners began to build on Lot No. 2 of Subdivision of north 120 feet of west half of Block 8, Robinson's Addition to Blue Island. Petitioner engaged with Peter Quimbach, who was doing the mason work of the building, to deliver the stone therefor and now that the work has stopped and petitioner is short of the amounts due him, some $339, which Quimbach declines to pay him, although he has recovered $1,000 from the Turn-Vereines for work done; wherefore petitioner asks for the mechanic's lien upon the unfinished premises.

Laura Vanblaricume files a præcipe in assumpsit in the Circuit Court, against D. James Leary to recover the amount of a past deed promissory note signed by D. James; damages, $800.

In the Superior Court, John Hickey and Charles Reiners petitioned for a writ of attachment against Martin James Ryan and James W. Carrell. The defendants are owing them the amount of $348.95, a partnership indebtedness arising from sale of goods; and complainants charge that defendant Carrell has within the past two weeks fraudulently made and executed a bill of sale of his individual property and a chattel mortgage on the partnership property, with intent to defraud their creditors. Ryan & Carrell are saloon-keepers, and do business on State street, the second door South from Twenty-first street.

Samuel and William M. Baker petition, in the Superior Court, for the establishment and confirmation of title to Lots 50, 51, 52, and 53 in Block 89, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of W. ½ of Sec. 27, T. 39, N. R. 14, E. of 3 P. M., and Lots 52 and 53, and the N. 10 feet of Lot 51, being a strip of land 10 feet wide, fronting on Indiana avenue, running back the full depth of said Lot 51.

Floromond W. Cronklite files her bill in the Superior Court, asking for the foreclosure of a mortgage on the N. 35 feet of Lot 14, in the Assessors' Subdivision of Block 7, in Cleaverville, County of Cook, and State of Illinois.

John Murray petitions, in the Superior Court, for the establishment and confirmation of his title to the Lots 3, 4, 5, and 6 in the N. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼ of Sec. 36, T. 36, N. R. 12, E. of 3 P. M., and W. ½ of N. W. ¼, Sec. 32, T. 37, N. R. 12, E. of 3 P. M., all in the Town of Palos, in Cook County.

The suit of Talmadge E. Spaids v. Oliver W. Barrett, Charles Fargo, and the American Merchants' Union Express Company was tried before Judge Wood yesterday. This is a suit in which plaintiff, an extensive oyster dealer of this city, seeks to recover $10,000 damages from defendant for an alleged trespass. Plaintiff stated on trial that some time since the defendants maliciously seized his stock of oysters by writ of attachment got out by them on representation that he was on the point of fraudulently assigning his goods; and also refused to deliver more oysters until the plaintiff paid an alleged debt of $2,900 odd, which plaintiff charges was $1,900 more than he owed defendant. The oysters in a few days became bad, and plaintiff alleges that over 250 cases of cans were spoiled. The case will run on until to-morrow.

In the matter of the estate of E. C. Stacey, an insolvent, the first meeting of creditors was held before Register Hibbard yesterday, when R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee.

Cornelia Russell files her petition in the Superior Court, making Joseph W. Brackett defendant to the suit, for dower in the following real estate left by her late husband, John B. F. Russell, namely: The E. ½ of N. W. ¼ of Sec. 8, in T. 37 N., R. 14 E. of 3 P. M., and the S. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼ of same, Sec. 8.

The Boettcher v. Schwertzer case has passed through its third trial, and the only effect produced was the extreme discomfort of twelve jurors, who sat up all night pondering over the old man's woes, the clicking sound of his broken arm, and the rude eloquence of the rustic lawyer whose thunderous voice for a long two hours made havoc among the weaker and more dilapidated plaster of the court-room. In the morning the jury stated that they had agreed to disagree, and were consequently discharged.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad file a præcipe in assumpsit against ex-Collector Edmund Jussen, in the Circuit Court; damages, $50,000.

Henrietta Patek files a plea, in trespass, in the Circuit Court, against Peter Trojenbach; damages, $3,000.

Laura S. Pease files a similar plea in the same court, against the same party; damages, $25,000.

George R. Wood files a plea in trespass, in the Superior Court, against John H. Bartels, Louis Swachow, and Peter Boyce; damages, $10,000.

NEW SUITS.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—43,544—Appeal. 43,545—William M. Hoge et al. v. Elgin Packing Company; assumpsit, $20,000. 43,546—John Thomson et al. v. Henry W. Brooks; assumpsit, $1,000. 43,547—Samuel Baker v. All whom it may concern; petition to establish and confirm title. 43,548—John H. Dunham et al. v. Gustave Burkhardt, Edward Burkhardt, and John Peeny; assumpsit, $500. 43,549—Floromond W. Cronklite v. Orwell Cronklite et al.; bill to foreclose mortgage. 43,550—John Murray v. Whom it may concern; petition to establish and confirm title. 43,551—John V. Farwell et al. v. L. R. Nickerson; assumpsit, $500. 43,552—Appeal.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—7,103—Cornelia Russell v. Joseph W. Brackett; petition for dower. 7,104—Appeal. 7,105—In the matter of the petition of John Cooley Farwell for a change of name. 7,106—Appeal. 7,107—Luther D. Pollard v. Martin Best, Edward R. Holmes, James, and David Pyott; affidavit for replevin of three lathes, value $1,500. 7,108—Thomas Tully, Jr., et al. v. Levi A. Ender et al.; petition for mechanics' lien. 7,109-7,110—Appeals. 7,111—Chicago & Alton Railroad Company v. Edmund Jussen; assumpsit, $50,000. 7,112—John B. Fox v. Peter Quimbock; petition for mechanic's lien. 7,113—Mary D. Barnard v. Charles A. Barnes; assumpsit, $350. 7,114—James Van Blaricum v. D. James Leary; assumpsit, $800. 7,115, 6—Withheld for service. 7,117—Henriette Patek v. Peter Trepenbach; trespass, $3,000. 7,118—Laura S. Pease v. Nathan S. Snow; trespass, $10,000. 7,119—Ambrose L. J. Andrews v. Nathan S. Grow; trespass, $25,000. 7,120—George R. Wood v. John H. Bartels, Louis Swachow, and Peter Boyce; trespass, $10,000. 7,121—Mary v. Charles Bauer; divorce on the ground of desertion.

SECTIONAL ANIMOSITY.

GLENCOE, ILL., May 27, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Can you inform the public who it is who has forbidden the decoration of the graves of the Rebel dead at Arlington on May 30? Who are the men who are responsible for the order? To throw the responsibility and blame upon the Grand Army of the Republic is very convenient for the authors of the order, but it is not approved by all soldiers of the late war, and probably is not by one in ten of those who did the fighting in either army. If the names can be given of those who are responsible for the order in question, it will probably be found that they are not names of soldiers who did any substantial service in the field. Men who have been face to face with death and the suffering of wounded men, are not they who preserve feelings of hatred or spite towards their fallen foes.

It is strange that, while good citizens are laboring to heal the wounds of the past, and prepare the way for a real union of the American people in the bonds of a common interest and a common sympathy, some should be found in positions of trust who are so poor exponents of the popular will. The order in question is calculated to do great harm. It touches the people of the South, whose firesides have been desolated, at a point where every one who has a human heart is most sensitive. It tells them that their conquerors are still anxious to trample them down after they are crushed. It tells them that they are hated, and that the graves of their dead are not entitled to respect. Is this the way to build up a nation? Horace Greeley said, just after the last Presidential election, that that election proved, among other things, that the people of the North have no desire to restore friendly relations with the people of the South. Can it be true that this is our position?

J. A. O.

THE JUBILEE.

Invitations have been sent to ex-Mayors Ogden, Raymond, Milliken, Gray, Boone, Haines, Wentworth, Rice, and Mason to be present and visit the parks in the carriage cortege set down for Friday, June 6. Gens. Sheridan, Sherman, Pope and other distinguished army officers are to be among the guests in the turnout, which present nearly half a mile of open carriages and several four-in-hands, led off by a mounted escort of the city police. The morning visit to Lincoln Park, and the afternoon visit to the South Parks and boulevards will be among the most striking features of the week.

AT THE DEPOT

Contractor Grannis has well advanced in the great platforms which will be in a day or two in readiness for the first grand rehearsal. Gilmore will reach Chicago the first of next week. The German citizens are preparing to receive with eclat the distinguished representative of the German Embassy at Washington. There is a movement among the British, Irish, and Scotch Societies to pay a notable complimentary ovation to the representatives from the dominions of the Queen.

THE COMING EVENT.

The first influx into the city may be expected on Wednesday, though it is on Thursday and Friday that the greatest rush from the country may be expected. How thoroughly half-fare rates have taken hold of the country is shown by the fact that from a little town in Nebraska nineteen excursionists are coming. Our merchants universally speak of the wide and thorough stirring up in the interior, and even at remote points in this and adjoining States, whence the people are coming by thousands to see New Chicago and hear Gilmore.

FAIR PLAY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Many of the journals of the Administration are very denunciatory of the "salary steal," and all who voted for it, or received the stolen goods. This is all well, and, considering the low state of partisan newspaper morals, wonderfully commendable.

Plain folk, however, are surprised that these papers say nothing about President Grant's participation in the little game, notwithstanding he approved the law, and took his share of the plunder. What divinity doth hedge him that his conduct shall escape rebuke. Is he not as guilty as others? If not, why not? Why should not all thieves, big and little, high and low, gentle and simple, be treated alike? Is not what is proper sauce for the goose appropriate sauce for the gander?

What do you think about it?

ANTI-LARCENY.

Judicial.

The election of five Circuit Judges will take place on Monday, June 2, next. The candidates indorsed by the bar and both parties irrespective of their politics are the present Circuit Judges, viz.: Erastus S. Williams, Henry Booth, John G. Rogers, Lambert Tree, and W. W. Farwell. The ward committees already announced, and such other gentlemen as feel an interest in the election of an honest judiciary, will please organize in their respective wards, and see that the election is properly conducted therein. The Judges of Election will please see that the registry books and poll books are at the respective polling places on Monday morning. The only danger to be apprehended is the apathy of citizens. Every man who is interested in the election of an honest judiciary will please go to the polls on Monday. Campaign headquarters in basement of Merchants' Building, corner of LaSalle and Washington streets. By order of Campaign Committee.

Silver-Smelting and Refining.

Chicago people have given as yet very little attention to the idea of utilizing the great mineral resources in the mountains West. It is said that the annual product of the silver mines is now about seventy-five millions per annum. The shipments of bullion through Chicago East has been over seven hundred tons this month of May. It is believed that this mineral can be refined in Chicago cheaper than any other place. It is believed that the ore can be smelted cheaper here than anywhere else. There is a meeting called for this evening, at the new Pacific Hotel, to discuss the matter. Hon. William Bross and S. B. Gookins will address the meeting.

Who Buys a Piano?

We have some new pianos that have been rented from three to six months.

Also a few that have had the outside cases somewhat injured in moving.

These will be sold at the very lowest prices—from $200 to $300.

A splendid opportunity to purchase a good, durable instrument, as every piano will be warranted to give satisfaction, or money refunded.

Call and see them at our new place of business—THE FINEST PIANO WAREROOMS IN THE WORLD. Reed's Temple of Music. Corner Dearborn and Van Buren streets.

Barber-Shop and Bath-Rooms.

We take the liberty of informing our friends and the public of our removal to the northeast corner of Monroe and State streets, where we have fitted up, in connection with our barber-shop, the most elegant bath-rooms to be found in the city. A. Klenke, formerly Tremont House; T. Becker, formerly corner Randolph and Clark streets.

Real Estate Auction.

A number of choice lots will be disposed of at public auction, on the grounds, at half-past 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The property is located on the Oakwood Park boulevard, and Langley, Vincennes, and Union avenues, and is very desirable for residences. Particulars may be obtained at Room 6 Honore Block.

At Last.

The old patrons of Keller, of boot and shoe fame, will find that gentleman now, since his removal to his convenient and central quarters, No. 96 Washington street, constantly in attendance with his magic tape in hand.

The Beaver Mixed Hat

is the latest mode for gentlemen—a dress hat for summer wear—introduced by Parker & Tilton, No. 83 Clark street, opposite the Court-House.

A Gem.

Don't fail to take a look at the beautiful sign that is to be raised, this afternoon, over the entrance of Cooper & Hennegen's hat store, No. 26 Clark street.

The Genuine Guyser Spring Water

is drawn by Buck & Rayner, at both their stores.

HOME, SWEET HOME.

Mrs. Ella Lyndon Clingeth to the Paternal Mansion.

The Michigan Avenue Charioteer Loses His Wife.

The Lady Prefers Home to Love in a Cottage with Thomas.

Conclusion of a Notorious Habeas Corpus Case.

From the beginning of the world, and even earlier, if any credence can be placed in what skeptics call the fables of mythology, charioteers and charioteering have been invested with charms. Beginning as far back as possible, say a thousand or two centuries after the birth of Saturn, lived the young Phaethon, son of old Helios, the immortal teamster who guided the horses which sped the sun on its circuitous road round the ancient world, and of the beautiful Oceanid Clymene. Emulating his father's success as a "whip," he, aided by the persuasions of his gentle sisters, young Phaethon prevailed upon the antedeluvian Pickwick to allow him to drive the team for a spell. What follows is history. The horses felt the absence of the cunning hand of Helios and took an earthward swoop, going so near to the world that the sun almost scorched it up, and Zeus got so vexed that he sent Phaethon a telegraphic message in the shape of a thunderbolt, which laid him low in the yellow waters of the river Eridanus, while the seductive sisters were changed to poplars, and their tears to amber, out of which the *jeunesse doree* of Greece carved, in their leisure moments, pipe-stems and cigar-holders.

Later on, the glories of charioteering are resounded in the first ode of one Horace, who, perhaps, of all the ancient poets, would be heartily welcomed out West as a kindred spirit and a right fellow. He says:

> Sunt quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum
> Collegisse juvat, metaque fervidis
> Evitata rotis, palmaque nobilis
> Terrarum dominos evehit ad Deos.

To look at the thing closer; in the present day, among existing nations, which carries off the "palma nobilis" for fast horses of the charioteering description? Response is needless; as long as there are among us a Robert Bonner, a Henry Ward Beecher, and a Budd Doble, there is no room to fear that the reputation for owning the fastest roadsters in the world will stay by us. Yet the most famous of modern charioteers is unsung. The glories of mythology, of the Augustan era, of the Brooklyn divine and his associates, must pale before the brighter glare of the more greatly gifted Thomas Lyndon. Besides being an accomplished driver, he possessed the art of making himself generally agreeable in the eyes of the fairer portion of humanity, and more particularly in those of Miss Ella Hancock, the daughter of his employer. It is well to pass over the natural moralizing which arises in consideration of his too vaulting ambition, and the various events which followed his marrying the young lady in question.

A few days since the too ambitious Lyndon applied for a writ of habeas corpus for the body of his wife who, he stated, was detained against her will by her father, Col. Hancock, and his wife. Since then the room of Judge Gary, who granted the writ, has been besieged by visitors. Clerks and bailiffs of the courts popped their heads in at the door to find out whether or no the case was coming off, and the flutter of a petticoat in the vicinity was the signal for a rush. The minute clerk of the court-room had offers from a variety of others to do his work for a day gratis, but he declined, stating that he wouldn't lose the trial for a hundred dollars. Yesterday the trial came up. The court was crowded, the legal profession being so profusely represented that the question was mooted whether the rest of the courts had temporarily adjourned to give the advocates a fair chance. Prominent among them was the figure of Mr. Thompson, of Winnetka, who was heard to assert that he hadn't seen anything so exciting since the famous Blake divorce suit. He was very free in his remarks as to the personal appearance of the ladies interested in the suit, speaking more like a lady-killer than a lawyer, which he probably is, although perhaps not much of either. The interest, of course, centered in the lady, who was conspicuous by her absence during the opening of the trial, and a hundred pairs of eyes remained fixed upon the door of Judge Gary's private room, where she remained, with the hungry look of a boy outside a pastry cook's or an excited audience watching the drop-curtain before the opening of the fifth act of "Othello." The ambitious Lyndon was a centre of attraction. He, with a tender fondness that was quite touching, lingered near the door which enclosed his spouse, as though in hope of catching a stray accent of the voice which had made him so happy and so miserable. He was not by any means as seedy a customer as he has been made out, although the longer one looks at him the more amazing seems the infatuation that caused a young lady of such prospects to contract such a mesalliance. Lyndon is fat, not fair, and 45, is bald-headed, with a low forehead, plentifully wrinkled, overshadowing a rather minute pair of eyes. He was dressed in a neat black coat and light pants, while a red necktie was the "groomiest" article in his toilet. He was, perhaps, judging from appearances, the most unconcerned man in the room, his connection with good society accounting therefor, probably. Mr. King, his counsel, opened proceedings by stating that he made an issue of fact as to the return of Hancock to the writ. The following is the substance of Colonel Hancock's return to the writ:

The within named John L. Hancock respectfully makes return and says, in answer to the within writ, that he has not unlawfully detained in his custody, nor does he now lawfully detain the body of said Ella, called in the said writ Ella Lyndon, but the said Ella is his daughter, a minor, needing his care, protection, and support, and is voluntarily living in his family; and he now comes into this honorable Court, with said daughter, in obedience to the command of the within writ, and denies that he has transgressed any law or duty in the premises, and prays judgment, etc.

The Court then asked if there was any issue filed, upon which John Lyle King read an affidavit, in which the relator stated that, though Ella was the daughter of Col. Hancock, she was still his wife; that she was not a minor; did not need her father's support, as he himself could take care and provide for her. He then states the fact of the marriage, and again reiterates the charge of illegal restraint on the father's part.

The Court stated that the real question was, whether the lady wishes to remain away from her husband or go with him, while Mr. King suggested that he should go a step further, and ascertain what has operated on her will to cause an answer against the interests of his client, if such an answer be rendered, and stated that Lyndon had in his pocket evidences of the lady's attachment, and of her willingness to live with him. The Court responded that he could pay no attention to anybody's wishes in the matter. All he had to do was to make the lady acquainted with the fact that she was at liberty, and let her go where she will. Considerable discussion arose as to whether or not the Court should look into the matter of influence on the part of the parents, but the Court decided that, inasmuch as the language of a writ of habeas corpus is in the present tense, only such influence could be taken into consideration as was brought to bear at or since the issuing of the writ.

A mutual understanding being apparently aimed at, the young lady, attended by her father and mother, entered the court, closely scanned by about 150 pairs of eyes, most of which were far more familiar with the pages of Coke and Blackstone and the Illinois Reports. The Court explained to her how matters stood, and asked her if she understood that she was at liberty to go where she liked, when she replied, "I do, sir."

To the question whether she had been restrained by her parents at any time since the issuing of the writ, she replied that she had not. Hereupon some more discussion of technical points arose, Mr. King suggesting a cross-examination of the young lady by the Court, to which he replied, "I can't make the young lady change her mind, Mr. King," a response which elicited a sort of legal snicker from the audience. Finally came the momentous question as to where she would go, to which she responded, "I will go with my father," which words are strikingly similar to those uttered by a young gentleman in sacred lore who had wandered from home and become sadly impecunious. Suiting the action to the word, she took her father's arm and left the room, the 150 pairs of eyes following her every movement. Lyndon remained unmoved, and would probably have shown no emotion but for the delicate attentions of the *Post* reporter, who approached him, and with characteristic good taste asked him, "Well, Mr. Lyndon, and are you satisfied now?"

This was the last straw. The bereaved coachman dived into the recesses of his pantaloons, pulled out a red and yellow pictorial handkerchief, and blew his nose with an air so melancholy that even the *Post* man tried to look sympathetic. One by one the crowd dropped off, and in a quarter of an hour the attention of the Court was occupied with an ordinary chancery squabble.

PERSONAL.

James H. Jones, U. S. A., is at the Sherman House.

Henry S. Fell, Esq., of New Zealand, is at the Sherman.

J. C. Nimmis, Scotland, was at the Gardner, yesterday.

Dr. S. C. Baldwin, Beaver Dam, is at the West Side Briggs.

Hon. A. E. Sawyer, Black River Falls, is at the West Side Briggs.

Gen. George Cadwallader, U. S. A., was at the Sherman yesterday.

I. F. Abbott and family, Rock Island, are at the West Side Briggs.

Senator Matt H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, is at the Sherman House.

Col. J. H. Ammon, U. S. A., arrived at the Matteson House yesterday.

Mr. N. C. Munson, of Boston, proprietor of the Sherman House, is at the Sherman.

Major B. F. Haley, Nantucket, R. I., is among the Matteson House guests.

Col. J. W. Mansfield, of New Haven, Conn., is among the arrivals at the West Side Briggs.

The Hon. Carlile Mason, President of the Board of Police, is on a business visit to St. Louis.

W. P. F. Meserve, Esq., of Boston, proprietor of the Palmer House before the fire, is at the Sherman.

R. M. Hoole, Esq., sailed for New York last evening via Fort Wayne & Pittsburgh. He will be absent ten days.

The Hon. David Wilbur, M. C., of Milford, N. Y., arrived in the city yesterday, and is stopping at the West Side Briggs.

Mr. T. W. Harvey, the well-known lumber merchant of this city, was yesterday united in marriage to Miss Belle, eldest daughter of Mr. A. C. Badger, the Chicago banker.

The following were at the Gardner House yesterday: H. M. Stowe, California; Otis B. Hopkins, Milwaukee; S. D. Woods, Kansas City; N. S. Chouteau, St. Louis; J. L. Anthony, New York.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the Matteson House yesterday: M. J. Pardee, Pittsburgh, Pa.; B. Lamberson, New York; E. B. Webber, St. Louis; C. F. Lord, Colorado; S. D. Carpenter, Ottumwa, Iowa; G. E. Chick, Louisville, Ky.

Francis T. Swenie, an old fireman, was yesterday reinstated on the Department as foreman of Hose Elevator No. 1, the position which he held when discharged for personal reasons by ex-Police Commissioner Talcott several months since. The right to remove without cause was contested before the courts, and judgment was rendered in complainant's favor.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the East Side Briggs yesterday: J. S. Farrar, Detroit; T. J. Jameson, Little Rock; O. W. Shaw, Austin, Me.; James McQuiston, Pittsburgh; F. Fashay, Beaver Falls, Pa.; O. A. Bowen, Lansing, Mich.; F. W. Ratzel, Pentwater, Mich.

At the West Side Briggs: F. W. Reil, Ft. Wayne; M. P. Brown, Red Wing; W. H. Decker, A. D. Fiere, Davenport; A. H. Cheney, Alton; J. B. Walker, Ft. Wayne; M. Spear, New York; J. H. Randall and family, St. Paul; J. S. Thompson, Oswego, N. Y.; R. H. Adams, Michigan Central Railway, and J. C. Weiner, Philadelphia.

The following were at the Sherman House yesterday: W. A. Simmons, Boston; Lyman D. Brown, New York; J. F. Moffet, Jr., Denver, Col.; C. D. Gilmore, Washington, D. C.; Noble Hill, Boston; M. D. Munger, Canandaigua, N. Y.; T. H. Hastings, Louisville; E. V. Preston, Hartford; A. Kelly, Columbus, O.; S. W. Turner, Dayton.

George Cruikshank's friends have memorialized the Home Secretary for the artist's elevation to a Baronetcy.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* styles Caleb Cushing's book on the Alabama claims "an extraordinary flood of blackguardism."

Col. R. M. Moore, for several years Professor in McKendall College, Lebanon, Ill., has been elected Chief of Police of Selma, Ala.

The Lamberton (N. C.) *Robesonian* says that Capt. Jack is no other than Henry Berry Lowery, the fearless leader of the "Swamp-Angels."

Vinnie Ream has not sculped in vain. She has chiseled her way into the marble heart of a New York clothing merchant, and will be married in the fall.

Henry W. Sage, of the firm of Sage & Co., of Wenona, Mich., holds $40,000 worth of paper which, in consequence of the recent failure of the lumber combination in New York, has gone to protest.

Mrs. Sherman, the poisoner, in the Connecticut State Prison, says she fully deserves her punishment; that she does not wish to be released from confinement, for fear that if she were to be set at liberty she should immediately proceed to poison somebody.

The three families of Blackburns, Wiltsees, and Moors only hold eleven offices in the City Government. It is no wonder, when places are distributed in this manner that there is so much complaint among the people that the offices fail to go round.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Sir Edward Thornton has concluded the bargain for a lot in Washington, D. C., on which a spacious mansion is to be at once erected for the Legation of Great Britain. The land cost $14,500, and is 130 feet on Nineteenth street, 234 feet on N street, and 194 feet on Connecticut avenue.

J. R. Buchannan, formerly station agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway in Watertown, Wis., and more recently General Freight Agent of the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad, has received the appointment of General Superintendent of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad.

Bishop Johns, in the Episcopal Council of Virginia, at Winchester, last week, read a paper on the doctrine of transubstantiation, which has been pronounced a masterly effort. He defended Zwingle from the attack of the theologians, and maintained the ground held by that great reformer.

Powers, the sculptor, is making a new design which he will call "Blowing Soap-Bubbles." He does not anticipate much trouble until he begins to chisel the soap-bubbles. How in the world to "sculp" a soap-bubble, which must be hollow, spherical, and apparently suspended in the air, is what bothers Powers.

It is stated upon good authority that Mr. Hutchins, the newly-appointed Indian Agent, has, after a visit to Wisconsin, declined to accept the position. He does not desire to become a partner in swindling the Indians for the benefit of the "ring," and so returns to his home in Massachusetts.—*Oshkosh Times.*

James R. Faulkner, formerly Superintendent of the Harlem Extension Railroad, and late Superintendent of the Brazos Division of the International & Great Northern Railroad of Texas, has been appointed Superintendent of the Houston Division of the same road, and Assistant Superintendent of the line. Mr. Faulkner's headquarters are at Palestine, Texas.

The Governor has made a most admirable selection in the appointment of Edwin S. Baker, of Winchester, R. D. Cushing, Harrisonburg, and Mann Spitler, of Page County, Commissioners on the part of Virginia for the purpose of establishing the boundary line between Virginia and her "bastard child," West Virginia.—*Richmond (Va.) Whig.*

C. J. Brydges, Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railway, accompanied by Sir Francis Hincks, ex-Finance Minister of Canada, Theodore Hart, Henry Judah, together with Chief Engineer Hanniford and General Superintendent Spicer, arrived in the city by special train yesterday and left by the 4 p. m. train for Port Huron. Mr. Brydges and staff are on a tour of inspection arranging for new locomotives, new cars, ties, and the placing of steel rails, which are being delivered on the line in large quantities.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The recent stories to the effect that Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, was living under an assumed name, has caused considerable excitement among the citizens of Oregon now in Washington, as, if they should prove true, the effect will be to necessitate his retiring from the Senate. Congressman Wilson, from Oregon, wrote to Mr. Mitchell on the subject a few days ago, and a reply from him is looked for with much anxiety.—*Correspondence of Pittsburgh Telegraph.*

Col. Ronald S. Mackenzie, of the Fourth United States Cavalry, who crossed the Rio Grande from Fort Clarke, Texas, is a gallant young officer, the youngest Colonel in the service, graduating from the Military Academy as late as 1862, and receiving an appointment as Lieutenant of Engineers. His promotion to a Colonelcy in 1867 was in recognition of his merits as a soldier in the War for the Union.

A BROOKLYN TRAGEDY.

A Young Man Accidentally Kills His Mother.

From the New York Tribune, May 26.

A sad domestic tragedy was enacted in South Brooklyn, last evening. George Roderick, aged 20, resided with his parents at No. 165 Ninth street, near Second avenue. Yesterday morning he went on an excursion with a party of friends to Fort Hamilton, and returned to the city about 6 p. m. While walking along Second avenue, on his way home, he met Thomas Fitlum, and was engaged in conversation with him when another acquaintance, James Corcoran, advanced toward them from the opposite side of the avenue. They noticed that he was considerably under the influence of liquor, and, being anxious to avoid him, quickened their steps until they reached Roderick's house. They then halted, and Roderick had his hand on the gate, and was about to open it, when Corcoran ran up and caught him by the arm, at the same time exclaiming, "Do you want to fight?" Roderick replied that he did not care about fighting, and requested Corcoran to remove his hand. But this the intoxicated man refused to do, and continued to jerk away at his coat-sleeve. Fitlum then got hold of Corcoran, and was striving to pull him away from the gate, when Roderick cried, "Tom, let him go!" This Fitlum did, and the two men then endeavored to pacify their friend, but their efforts were unavailing, as he became wild with passion, and insisted on fighting with them. Finally he broke away from Fitlum, who had again seized him, and dashing up to Roderick struck him several blows in the face. Roderick drew back and placed his hand in his coat pocket. Corcoran perceiving this, exclaimed, "I hear that you have a revolver; well, I've one too," and at the same time he struck Roderick another blow, which was returned. Mrs. Ann Roderick, aged 50, who had witnessed the quarrel from the parlor window, where she had been seated, ran out at this moment and stepped between her son and Corcoran, just as both had drawn their revolvers. She besought the drunken fellow to go away, and was urging her son to enter the house, when Corcoran made an effort to push her aside and obtain possession of his opponent's weapon. During the struggle the revolver held by Roderick was discharged, and a ball entered the right eye of his mother, who dropped dead instantly upon the sidewalk. Seeing what had been done, Corcoran quickly ran across the Hamilton avenue bridge, and was arrested for drunkenness by an officer of the Third Precinct, who had no knowledge of the tragedy. Young Roderick was horror-stricken at the terrible fate of his mother, and threw himself upon the ground beside her body, weeping bitterly. The neighbors assisted Mr. Roderick in conveying the body of his wife into the house, and the grief-stricken son gave himself into the custody of Sergeant Driscoll, of the Eighth Precinct. He was locked up in the station-house with Fitlum, who is held as a witness. The young man is a student in the law-office of Messrs. Morris & Pearsall, and bears a good reputation. His father is engaged in the wholesale drug business in New York.

—A charming bit of gossip has been going the rounds about some of the amenities of the "Upper Ten" in Calcutta. The story runs that a lady called at a house, sent up her card, was admitted, paid the usual visit, and enjoyed the usual amount of small talk with the lady of the house. Returning home, she informed her husband where she had been, when that distinguished member of society at once wrote off to the "Occupant of the house No. —, — street," saying that his wife had called by mistake, and requesting the return of the card she had left on visiting the lady of the said house. The husband of the lady visited, however, was equal to the occasion, for he replied that, on returning home and finding the card, he had looked at his wife's visiting list, and, not finding the name of the visitor, he had torn up the card, and was therefore unable to return it.

JUBILEE.

JUBILEE! TICKETS

admitting to any one of the GRAND COLISEUM CONCERTS will be

SOLD TO-DAY

at Dyche's Drug Store, corner Halsted and Madison-sts., on the West Side, and Lyon & Healy's Music Store, State-st., near Monroe, and Carpenter & Sheldon's Book Store, 380 Wabash-av., on the South Side. Price,

ONE DOLLAR!

It being necessary to sell tickets at over two thousand different places throughout the adjoining States, it has been found impracticable to sell reserved seats in the country, and, as it would be manifestly unjust to discriminate against the thousands who come hundreds of miles to attend these Concerts by selling reserved seats in Chicago alone, it has been determined to

RESERVE NO SEATS.

Thus giving all who attend the Concerts an equal opportunity to secure the best seat. Those who wish to avoid the great crowd at the door would be wise to

SECURE TICKETS AT ONCE.

The Full Programme of each Concert will be announced in a few days, and during the Jubilee period

"THE DAILY JUBILEE"

will be issued, and will be the ONLY and OFFICIAL ORGAN of the Jubilee Committee, and the only programme used in the Coliseum. It will be ably and spicily edited by one of Chicago's most brilliant journalists. Its entire business management will be in the hands of H. H. CHANDLER & CO. Those who have received their invitation to the Grand

JUBILEE BALL

should apply early at the Jubilee Headquarters, No. 87 Washington-st., to secure their TICKETS for the Ball, as the NUMBER WILL BE LIMITED.

CARPENTER & SHELDON, Business Managers.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.

Single or in suites.

With and without Vaults.

English Tile Floors throughout the Building.

Elevator running during all business hours.

These Offices are not equaled in the city.

The best for all classes of business requiring a central location.

W. C. DOW.
Room 21 Tribune Building.

PLANTS, &c.

SELLING OUT.

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CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, June 7, 3 P. M.

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STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Peninsular Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Battle Creek, State of Michigan, on the 30th day of July, 1873, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of submitting to said stockholders, for their sanction or rejection, an agreement made and entered into by and between the Directors of the Peninsular Railway Company and the Directors of the Port Huron & Lake Michigan Railroad Company for the consolidation of said two companies into one corporation.

M. S. BRACKETT, Secretary.

Dated May 20, 1873.

OFFICE OF

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific

RAILROAD COMPANY.

April 25, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 4th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

JOHN F. TRACY, President.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of Chicago South Branch Dock Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held at the office of said Company, No. 253 Wabash-av., in the City of Chicago, at 10 a. m., Wednesday, June 4, A. D. 1873.

E. G. MASON,
Secretary of Chicago South Branch Dock Company.

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FIRST PAGE—NEWS OF THE WEEK: Washington—State Affairs—Political—Foreign—Obituary—Personal—Religious Bodies—Secular Bodies—Money and Business—Labor—Railroads—Fraud and Theft—Crimes—Casualties—Fires—Miscellaneous. THE FARM AND GARDEN: A Question in Regard to the Value of Plowing—How Plants are Fed—Manuring on the Surface—Shallow Plowing—The Best Winter Apple—The Plum, with Some Suggestions in Regard to Improved Varieties, and a Collection of the Native Fruit—How the Grape Has Been Improved. CORN: Will There Be a Short Crop? THE LUMBER TRADE: Suspension of a Heavy Combination, with Liabilities of $9,000,000.

SECOND PAGE—EDITORIALS: Agriculture the Basis of Industry—The Farmers' Movement and the Old Parties—The Corn-Crop of 1873—Mr. A. M. Craig's Record—Through Freights and the Railroad Law—The Iowa Tornado—The Crisis in France—The Minnesota Treasury-Defalcation—Taxation of Church-Property—A Perversion of Truth.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Edwin Adams. "Enoch Arden."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "False Shame."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. The Laura Keene Comedy Combination. "Hunted Down; or, the Two Lives of Mary Leigh."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Theatre Comique Combination.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD IN drawing of 23d April last the $500,000 prize. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st., P. O. Box 4685, New York.

OPEN ALL NIGHT—OUR CLARK-ST. STORE will be kept open hereafter all night for the convenience of those requiring prescriptions. GALE & BLOCKI, Druggists, 35 South Clark-st., opposite the Court House, and 16 West Randolph-st.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, May 29, 1873.

The Atlantic Bank is not so badly hurt by Taintor's defalcation as was feared at first. Its assets are found to amount to 70 per cent of the liabilities.

Secretary Richardson has recalled all the legal-tenders outstanding of those illegally reissued by the Treasury, and has restored the greenback currency to its proper level of $356,000,000.

In the opinion of the Boston Eight-Hour League, the sure cure for the corrupt elections, dishonest legislation, and wide-spread crimes of the day, is to reduce the hours of labor.

From LaSalle comes the statement that the diversion of the grain trade from the canal, on account of the Chicago inspection, is so serious that a large number of boats are lying idle along the river and the canal, which is doing less business than ever before.

President Grant is said to sustain Col. Mackenzie unreservedly in carrying his pursuit of the Kickapoo marauders across the line and giving their defeat the finishing touch on Mexican soil, and to have determined to treat Mexico as an accessory if she makes any protests.

Spurgeon writes to a lecture-broker of Wisconsin who offered him $900 a night to lecture for one hundred nights in this country, that his only ambition is to preach Jesus Christ simply, and without attempt at eloquence. He declines to come, but invokes a blessing upon our prosperity.

Meetings were held last night in the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Fourteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Wards, to protest against the temperance ordinances of the Common Council, and to select delegates to the Central Committee, which meets to-day at Bismarck Hall.

Several railroads of this State, among them the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis and the Chicago & Northwestern Roads, have assured the Railroad Commissioners of their intention of obeying the new Railroad law, and have asked for a conference, in order that they may learn what is expected of them by the Commissioners.

Santanta and Big Tree, who have been tried and convicted of murder and are now in jail in Texas, are the subjects of a great deal of solicitude at the Interior Department. Secretary Delano has again asked Gov. Davis to pardon them. He made a similar request on March 22, but recalled it three weeks afterwards. He explained that this apparent reconsideration was a temporary concession to some objections made by Gen. Sherman and to public sentiment, then inflamed by the Modoc massacres.

Secretary Delano says he sees no reason for interfering with the awards for Indian supplies recently made by the Indian Commissioners, and has approved them. He does not think the Commissioners went beyond the discretion allowed them by Congress, and, as they had the concurrence of the Assistant Secretary of the Interior in all they did, he would not overrule their decisions except for mistake or fraud, proof of which has not been produced.

Free passes for themselves and their wives are to be given by the Iowa railroads to the Iowa editors who go to Cedar Rapids next month to attend the annual meeting of the Iowa Press Association, and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad offers to carry them all free of charge to this city. To prevent any possible misapprehension, a circular has been sent to every editor in the State, telling him where and how to get his pass.

When the Newfoundland Government gave the New York, Newfoundland & London Telegraph Company its charter in 1855, it reserved the right to buy in the franchise and lines at cost in 1875. It now promises to forego this right if the Company will forego its exclusive privilege of landing cables on the island. Legal measures are being taken in England to prevent the Company from joining in the consolidation of the ocean telegraph companies.

A writer in the *Inter-Ocean* says: "If the school fund is to be made an eleemosynary fund let us have an equal distribution, and give as much to the poor as to those who are rich enough to spend a few years on travel in Europe." It is to be hoped that Mr. Scammon will take the hint from his own paper and pay up his indebtedness to the school fund, lest it should become an eleemosynary fund, and lest the poor should demand an equal with those who are rich enough to spend a few years on travel in Europe.

It is stated by the Secretary of the National Agricultural Congress, in session at Indianapolis, that there are now 10,000 farmers' associations in the country. He assumes an average membership of 40, which gives those societies 400,000 members in all. The Congress is attended by about 150 delegates, representing ninety Farmer's Clubs, State Granges, and Agricultural Colleges. Resolutions have been introduced for the abolition of the National Eight-Hour law, on account of its disturbing influence in private business, and indorsing the Morrill Land-Grant bill for the benefit of Agricultural Colleges.

The Chicago produce markets were generally weak yesterday. Mess pork was active, and 45c per brl lower, closing at $15.70@15.75 cash, and $16.10@16.15 seller July. Lard was dull and 15c per 100 lbs lower, at $8.45@8.50 cash, and $8.75@8.80 seller July. Meats were quiet and ⅛c higher, at 6⅝@6¾c for shoulders, 8⅝@8¾c for short ribs, 8⅞@8⅞c for short clear, and 10@12c for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and rather weak at 91c per gallon. Lake freights were quiet and a shade easier, at 5c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was moderately active, and 1@1¼c lower, closing weak at $1.28¼ cash, and $1.26¼ seller June. Corn was active, and ⅛@⅜c lower, closing weak at 38⅜c cash, and 38⅞c seller June. Oats were firm at ⅛c decline, closing at 32c cash, and 32¼c seller June. Rye was quiet and steady at 68½c bid. Barley was dull and nominal at 70@78c for poor to good No. 2. Hogs were more quiet and easier, with sales at $4.60@5.00. The cattle trade was dull.

While the Grand Army of the Republic are mounting guard to arrest any widow or child of a Confederate soldier buried at the National Cemetery at Arlington who may attempt to strew flowers on the grave on decoration Day, the Washington *Capital* publishes some facts which tend further to expose the absurdity of the exclusion. That paper states that "many of the graves at Arlington to be garlanded with choice flowers, as those of unknown Union heroes, really contain on the average about 25 per cent of a dead Confederate's remains,—sometimes only one of his boots,—sometimes a pair of breeches." The job to coffin and bury the dead, it seems, was let out to contractors, who were paid by the coffin. These contractors began by putting each body into two coffins; then into three, and, later, into four coffins. Having used up all the bodies of the Union soldiers, they went for the dead Confederates, and removed them from their graves on the roadsides and farms; each of these dead Confederates was distributed in from two to four coffins, and his clothes and his boots into one or two more. Of course, these were all buried as unknown Union soldiers, and their graves are annually decked by the Grand Army of the Republic, who cannot allow any Confederate graves to be garlanded on the same day.

The Governors' Convention at Atlanta, Ga., after a two days' session and one day's animated debate, adopted a memorial to Congress. The memorial sets forth the feasibility of a canal and slack-water navigation, beginning on the Ohio River at the mouth of the Tennessee, following the latter river to Guntersville, Ala.; thence by a canal thirty miles long to the Coosa River, and by the latter to Rome, Ga.; thence by the Etowah River a long distance; thence by a canal to the Ocmulgee River, and by the latter stream to the ocean at Savannah. There is also to be from Rome a like canal and slack-water route to Mobile. The Georgia route, excluding the Mobile branch, is estimated by the engineers to cost thirty-seven millions of dollars. The State of Georgia has incorporated a company with authority to construct this work. This company has neither money nor credit. No sane man will invest a dollar in such an enterprise. The memorial adopted by the Convention asks Congress to subsidize the corporation by an issue of national bonds in exchange for the bonds of the company; principal and interest to be paid out of the earnings of the canal. The opposition in the Convention was composed of those who, while agreeing as to the advisability of this work, opposed the intervention of any private company, and insisted that the whole canal should be constructed by the General Government. The debate on this point of difference was warm, but the subsidy and private corporation plan carried the day. It is amusing to look at the votes. With true Southern devotion to State sovereignty, the delegates voted by States, and, among those States recorded as voting in favor of an issue of thirty-seven millions of bonds to subsidize a Georgia corporation to build a canal and water-route, 1,400 miles long, through the mountains of Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia, are the States of Iowa, New York, and Missouri.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

The *Financier* of May 24 tells us why it thinks that the depreciation of the currency is really much greater than the current premium of gold,—in opposition to some criticisms of ours on the views of Prof. Perry and Mr. Amasa Walker on that subject. We held that the gold premium is the exact measure of the depreciation of the currency,—allowance being made for abnormal disturbing causes, such as victories or defeats in war, Government interferences, Black-Friday conspiracies, etc. The *Financier* maintains that the gold premium is not such a measure that the premium ought to be *much* higher than it is as compared with currency,—*how* much higher is not suggested. The reasons it assigns for this belief are three in number, viz:

1. That the Legal-Tender act practically demonetized gold, leaving for it no uses in this country except for the payment of import duties and interest on the public debt, for the arts, and for purposes of ornament. That the cessation of its principal use (as money) cheapened it, just as the cessation of the beer manufacture would cheapen barley.

2. That the law authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell gold has artificially cheapened it. That the Treasury is the *bear* of the gold market, forcing down the price whenever it shows a tendency to rise.

3. That the protective tariff now in force has artificially cheapened all exportable articles, including gold, by causing them to exchange for less quantities of other commodities than they otherwise would.

The argument is, that whatever artificially cheapens gold causes it to exchange for a less number of greenback dollars than it ought to and would if those artificial restraints were removed. We think we have stated the *Financier's* position fairly and fully. We will now show wherein we think it is erroneous.

That the cessation of one use of a commodity susceptible of two or more uses, the supply being the same, cheapens the article to that extent, is a truism in economic science. But gold has not ceased to be used as money in the world generally, nor even in all parts of the United States. Its use as money has largely increased in France and Germany since it became demonetized in this country, and has materially increased in India and Japan. To whatever extent its disuse in the United States has exceeded its increased use in the rest of the world, it has been cheapened, not in the United States merely, but everywhere. This cheapening, be it more or less, is exhibited in higher gold prices for commodities. Less goods will be exchanged for the same weight of gold. The general fact, that the cheapening of gold in one country will cause it to flow into other countries, so that the gold-equilibrium of the world shall be preserved, is conceded by the *Financier*. But it contends that, after the surplus has gone out of the country, the same causes act upon the remainder—that is, upon the amount retained here for the payment of duties on imports, etc. This is an extremely subtle distinction. We are not quite sure that we understand it, but we think it is a sufficient answer to say that gold is as *mobile* an element in the commercial, as water is in the physical, world; that in this respect it is peculiar, differing altogether from barley and everything else, for whereas only a certain amount of barley can be sold at any price, any amount of gold can be sold at some price; that you cannot permanently elevate or depress any portion of the gold supply of the world as compared with the general level, unless you put barriers around it, virtually separating it from the mass. You may artificially dam the water, or you may prohibit the export or the melting of coin. But, if you leave them free, you cannot produce an effect upon one portion without affecting in like manner every portion. Now, the depreciation of greenbacks (which are mere tools for facilitating exchanges) is caused by the fact that there are more of those tools in use than are needed. Corn is depreciated at the present time for the same reason. Hats would be depreciated in like manner. How much are the greenbacks depreciated? Take a thousand dollars of them and see how much you can buy. You can buy 850 gold dollars, or you can buy a letter of credit good for that weight of gold coin or bullion in any part of the world. What other measure would you have of the worth of your greenbacks? The idea that there should be any other test would provoke a smile if it were not advanced by respectable writers. It was advanced under analogous circumstances, and in almost identical language, in England half a century ago. It was then assailed and demolished by Mr. Tooke in his History of Prices (Vol. 1, part 3), and by Mr. Ricardo in the House of Commons. Mr. Vansittart, the champion blockhead of the period, contended that the English greenbacks were not depreciated at all, notwithstanding the gold sovereign was worth considerably more than the paper one in the market. Another party, whose organ was the *Quarterly Review*, maintained that the real depreciation of the bank-note was much greater than the difference between gold and the bank-note in the market. Both these fallacies were so completely overthrown by Mr. Tooke that they have not since been sustained by any respectable British authority, save in a qualified manner by Mr. J. R. McCulloch. They are now consigned to the limbo of forgotten heresies by English economists, and are deemed worthy of little more than a sneer by the eminent French writer Chevalier.

We do not see why the law authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell gold should be made more account of than the law authorizing him to hoard it; why his power to put it out should be of more consequence than his power to take it in. He has no gold except what he collects from the people. If he obtained his supplies by alchemy, or from the moon, the case might be different; but since he merely helps himself from time to time to a portion of the common stock, and discharges it again into the common stock, his transactions, although larger, are in no wise different from those of any other broker. Instead of being a *bear* on the gold market, the Treasury has been a *bull* from the beginning, for it has kept *out of the market* from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000 ever since the close of the War. A few extra discharges have been made by the Secretary of the Treasury, to check the advance in gold caused by his own unscientific action, and these have sometimes, though not always, been effective. A mere gambling operation can be checked by discharging upon it a certain amount of this hoarded gold, just as a temporary fountain is created at Hohenlohe by damming the water for a week and letting it all off in an hour. But when there is a real cause for an advance in the price, as there was at the outbreak of the Austro-Prussian-Italian war, the Secretary of the Treasury is as impotent to stop it as John Smith. We repeat that, to the extent that the Treasury withdraws gold from use (*i. e.* lessens the supply), it causes an advance in the price over and above what it would naturally be. Instead of cheapening gold, the Treasury has made it on the average dearer than it should have been ever since the hoarding policy was commenced.

That the existing tariff has artificially cheapened all exportable articles, including gold, causing them to be exchanged for less quantities of non-exportable commodities than they otherwise would be, is true. That is what protective tariffs are intended for, and that is what has been accomplished in this instance. It does not follow, however, that the gold premium is an inadequate or untrue measure of the depreciation of the currency. Relatively to iron, both gold and wheat have been cheapened by the tariff. Relatively to greenbacks, wheat may have been cheapened also, though we doubt it. But gold, by reason of its extreme mobility, and by reason of the fact that *it is money*, transfuses itself into general prices throughout the world. Hence we say it does not follow that because the tariff has changed the relative values of gold and iron, or gold and cloth, in this country, it has therefore made gold any the less a true measure of the depreciation of the currency.

THE COUNTRY PRESS AND THE DEAD-HEAD SYSTEM.

One of the best points made by Mr. Henry Watterson in his address on Journalism, delivered recently before the Indiana Editorial Association was in reference to the dependence of the newspapers on the dead-head system. The country newspapers seem to have accepted Mr. Watterson's advice in good part, and are generally ranging themselves on the right side in the present agitation of the railroad-pass system. The best article we have seen on the question is from the Woodstock *Sentinel*, which we reproduce. There are encouraging signs from various quarters that the abolition of the pass system would be well received by the better class of country editors. They cannot fail to perceive the degrading character of the practice, and will not be able, if they should try, to deceive the people in regard to it. The railroad Superintendent who gives away a pass disposes of the property of other people. If a man should enter his office and beg for $10 of the company's money, because he was an editor, a Congressman, a clergyman, or a large shipper, the Superintendent would be likely to show him the door as a dead-beat and a nuisance. Yet the application for a pass over the road for a distance for which the fare is $10 amounts to precisely the same thing if the applicant is under the necessity of making the journey, and, if he is not under the necessity of making it, there is still less reason for giving him the pass. This is equivalent to taking $10 out of the pockets of the stockholders of the road, and a multiplication of passes is equivalent to a multiplication of the $10 fares thus given away. There is no justification for this disposal of other men's money, except an old and corrupt practice. The losses thus sustained are thrown upon the patrons of the road, who are required to make up in higher passenger and freight rates the cost of the gratuities disposed of in this manner. These paying patrons are likewise the clients of the newspaper, whose duty and profit alike consist in the protection and prosperity of the community at large.

The dead-head system subjects the country editor to an infinite variety of mortifications. He has not always the influence to obtain the gratuities to which he thinks the system entitles him. He therefore frequently advertises his lack of consequence by an application to a city newspaper to help him out. If the country editor has ever written a letter, sent a dispatch, or copied a prospectus for a city journal, it forms a pretext for demanding the assistance of said journal in the procuring of some slight gratuity like the transportation of the editor and his family to the East and return. If the country editor takes a notion to run up to the city during an opera-season, he is of the opinion that his metropolitan *colaborateur* should provide him and his party with seats. If the country editor has never written a letter, or sent a dispatch, or copied the prospectus, and still wants a favor under the dead-head system, he agrees to write a letter, or send a dispatch, or print a puff, and thinks that this is sufficient to procure a recommendation for a railroad pass or an order for tickets to the theatre. So long as the dead-head system shall be retained, just so long will the country editor yield to the temptation of soliciting at the sacrifice of his independence, and just so long will the metropolitan editor be compelled either to make an enemy of the country editor by refusing him, or get the reputation of an incorrigible dead-beat among railroad men, theatrical managers, and other classes who follow the system of making the public pay for what they give away.

The country editor is actually the sufferer by the system after all. He depreciates the tone of his journal, barters off his independence, fills his columns with flatulent puffery, disgusts his readers, and ruins his advertising patronage. For doing all this, he receives less in return than the city journalist, who takes the favors of the railroad as a matter of course, without thinking of making a return—which is quite as demoralizing as anything that the country editor does. In the meantime, the country editor struggles along, and wonders, with ingenuous but unexpressed astonishment, why it is that his good-natured notices, his personal puffs, and his gratuitous advertising are unappreciated. He does not seem to comprehend that he has cheapened the value of his columns by giving away what he should have been paid for. If the country editor should go over the columns of his newspaper for one year, and compute, at average prices, the value of the gratuitous advertising that he has done, and then foot up the number of passes and other gifts that he has received, the time he has lost in securing them, the mortification he has endured, and the trouble he has made for men upon whom he has no claim, he will probably find that the balance is against him. One of the chief objections to the dead-head system is, that the compensation is not governed on either side by any fair and regular principle. The shrewd and "cheeky" are the ones who monopolize the benefits of it, while they throw the disgrace upon the whole profession. It is in the interest of country newspapers that the system should be broken down, and they will do well to encourage the railroads, who are now agitating the question, to lead off in a movement for the utter abolishment of the practice of granting passes for which their constituents have to pay. We claim for the city press no superiority over the country editor in this matter. We have all been sinners alike. Now let us all join in the effort to break down the vicious system. Where is the railroad that will take the lead in refusing to give passes to anybody? That road is the one that all editors ought to patronize, and, if there is any puffing to be done, that is the one to be puffed.

THE HEATHEN CHINEE.

The Chinese question is beginning to look up again in San Francisco. The authorities in their measures of opposition to immigration from China have adopted a very singular, but at the same time very effective, expedient, which has worked so well that the six Chinese companies have telegraphed to Hong Kong advising their countrymen to stop coming to California. The obstacle placed on Chinese immigration is of a threefold nature. First, all Chinamen sentenced to the County Jail are to be deprived of their pigtails. This touches them in a tender spot. Every well-regulated Chinaman regards his pigtail with veneration. He would almost as soon part with his head as with that ornate appendage. For any outside barbarian to mutilate it, is profanity; to cut it off, is sacrilege. It is clearly within the legal power of the San Francisco Supervisors to carry out this head-shaving regulation, if it is made general. If they have a right to shear an American or an Irish convict, they have the same right to shear what little hair is left in the Chinese convict's pigtail. While such a punishment may seem a very trifling one to Americans, it is a very serious one from the Celestial point of view, and the San Francisco Supervisors are entitled to credit for shrewdness in having hit upon an expedient for abolishing the cheap labor of the heathen Chinee which does not involve an act of barbarity, which is apparently harmless, and yet thoroughly effective.

The other features of the plan, however, will not hold water. One of these is to prohibit the removal of dead bodies to China, and the other, the imposition of a tax of $15 per quarter on Chinese laundrymen. The privilege of burial in Chinese soil is the last privilege with which a Chinaman will willingly part. The few prospects of immortality which Buddhism holds out disappear entirely if the late deceased is buried outside the Great Wall. He loses all those delicate attentions which otherwise would be paid to his grave, in the shape of fire-crackers, colored paper, rice offerings, etc., and has no one to look after him when he arrives in the other world. To a Chinaman, the Chinese route is the only route to Heaven, and this custom of burial in Chinese soil is such a vital point that in all contracts for Chinese labor in this country a special clause is inserted which binds the contractor to send back all who shall happen to die before the contract expires, and their comrades always see to it that this clause is faithfully carried out. This proposition, therefore, is quite as cunning as that to eliminate the pigtail, but it is questionable whether they have the legal right to prohibit the removal of the bodies. The Chinese are not citizens. They never demand or exercise any of the peculiar rights of citizens. They come here only to make some money and then return to their native land, and we question whether the authorities have any more right to stop them from going back dead than they have to stop them from going back alive. Such a regulation is clearly a violation not only of international law, but of treaty stipulations.

The third and last proposition, to levy a special tax on Chinese laundrymen, is plainly illegal and in contravention of treaty stipulations, which cannot be thus arbitrarily set aside by municipal or State law. The treaty between the United States and China guarantees them the same privileges of making a living and engaging in business as other aliens in this country, and these guarantees are reciprocal. The San Francisco Supervisors might, with the same consistency, levy a tax upon German beer-sellers exclusively, or Irish grocers exclusively, or discriminate in any other way against foreigners in business. If the Chinese in that city, therefore, are disposed to test the tax in the courts, the decision will indubitably be in their favor. It is highly probable also that the Courts would decide that the authorities have no right to prevent the removal of bodies to China. The loss of the pigtail, however, still remains, and its effect will be quite as forcible in preventing emigration as the other two plans combined, inasmuch as without that appendage the Chinaman loses caste in this world and jeopardizes happiness in the next. The limitation of the rule to convicts is an unimportant one. Cheap labor is at the bottom of the whole matter, and a thousand and one pretenses will be made to get Chinamen into jail. The same dispatch which brings the news of the action of the authorities states that the County Jail is overcrowded with Chinese convicted of violation of the sleeping ordinance, requiring a certain amount of space for each man in lodging-houses. There is a still more important question involved, and that is the moral right of any country to refuse foreigners the privilege of earning their living in it, which suggests a wide and fertile field of inquiry for the social economist.

President White, of the Cornell University, has come to the defense of Mr. Ezra Cornell. He recently delivered an elaborate address at Ithaca in refutation of the charges presented by Assemblyman McGuire. Mr. White says that Mr. Cornell first purchased 100,000 acres of the land-scrip at 50 cents per acre, and pledged himself under bonds to turn over all profits to the Cornell University. As seven-eighths of the land then remained unsold, the Commissioners of the Land Office of New York State contracted with Mr. Cornell for the sale of the remainder at 60 cents per acre, Mr. Cornell again agreeing to account for all profits to the Cornell University. In doing this, Mr. White claims that Mr. Cornell gave his services to the State, without compensation, to do what the Commissioners found they could not do—dispose of the million acres of land which Congress had granted. After locating all the lands, except 300,000 acres for the benefit of the University, he proceeded to sell this residue. He sold some of the scrip at $1 per acre, some for less, "but," says Mr. White, "he never sold an acre for which he did not obtain a higher price than the most skillful Comptroller of the State had ever done." He offered 100,000 acres publicly and privately at $5 per acre in vain. He then endeavored to organize a land-company for the purchase of it at this price, and, in order to establish confidence, proposed to subscribe largely to it himself. This plan also failed. Meantime the University was sadly in need of funds, and the only offer that was made came from Mr. John McGraw,—who had given one of the college buildings at Cornell,—at $4 per acre. For a long time Mr. Cornell refused to sell at this price, but finally decided that he would do so if all the Trustees, including the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Comptroller of the State would sign a paper requesting him to dispose of the lands at that figure. This was done, and the sale of 100,000 acres at $4 per acre was made to Mr. McGraw. The bare statement of the facts in the case is the same which Assemblyman McGuire made, but with a different coloring. President White holds that Mr. Cornell thus made $300,000 clear for the State which he might have put into his own pocket. Mr. McGuire says that the land was worth more than it brought at the time of the sale, and that it could have been sold for more. He also charges that Mr. Cornell was associated with McGraw in the purchase, and that the lands which they paid $4 for are now worth $60 per acre,—which is a perfectly preposterous statement.

NOTES AND OPINION.

In the National Convention of Spiritualists, Free-Lovers, Woman-Suffragists, and that sort of people, at Cincinnati, Miss Addie L. Ballou took the platform, last Monday, and is thus reported:

> While she did not indorse all that Mrs. Woodhull said and did, she could not sit still and hear her villified. If free love would interfere with the laws of parentage and the descent of property, how much worse would it be than the system that prevails now? What man was there in this room who could tell which were his children? He might recognize some, but what of the rest? If the men here were faithful in this respect, they were exceptions.
>
> Which sentiment was received with great cheers, and the fair speaker subsided.

—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* opens a view of the future of the railroad question in Wisconsin, saying:

> It is high time that both these corporations [the St. Paul and the Northwestern] were made to understand that the people of Wisconsin have rights which they are bound to respect. It is high time, also, that the Wall street and European owners of both were informed that it is for their interest and the interest of their roads to be guided more by the advice of those at this end of the line. The rejection of the land-grant was a great mistake, and by it the St. Paul Road has incurred the displeasure of a large proportion of the people of the State. It has placed its managers here, and their friends who aided them in obtaining the land, in a false and very embarrassing position before the public. The St. Paul Road will be made to feel its blunder in the unfriendly acts of legislation in the future. . . . Let these New York and European stockholders beware how they disregard and trample upon the rights of their patrons in the West. Let them not provoke the exercise of those ample powers which have been reserved in our organic law to deal with corporations and protect the rights of the people.

—In 1856, before the elections of that year, and while the Congress had another session to serve, Congressional pay was raised to $3,000. Again, in 1866, before the elections of that year, and while the Congress had another session to serve, pay was increased to $5,000. In both instances the judgment of the people was permitted, and, indeed, invoked. In 1873, upon the last day of a corrupt Congress, the elections having passed, a combination of members who never expected to come back, and of other members who were sure of two years more (within which time, it was hoped, the storm would blow over), raised the pay to $7,500, and had almost raised it to $10,000. Such being the history of these transactions, the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, without fear of an overshadowing United States Senator, says:

> The fact that so many members have already covered their back pay into the Treasury is an evidence that they think the increase at best was of questionable propriety, and its application to themselves was all wrong. And the only consistent thing for Congress to do, and the only thing that will satisfy the people, is the unconditional repeal of the act.

—The common sense of the country has come to the conclusion that for men holding as a sacred trust power to vote away public money, to vote it into their own pockets, is a scandalous breach of faith, and an act displaying a debased standard of honor. This conclusion is a sound one. If it is peculiar to these later days, so much the better for the country. If some respected men did not view the matter in this light seven or seventeen years ago, so much the worse for the memory of those men. The question is one of present and actual morality, and no amount of precedents can obscure it now. It has gone too far for that.—*New York Times.*

—All the members of the Forty-*third* Congress who draw pay at the increased rate during the existing recess are equally culpable with the members of the Forty-*second* Congress. By accepting it or any part of it they make themselves a party to the wrong. If it was a "steal" on the part of their predecessors, they repeat the "theft," and make it their own crime every time they accept a dollar of the excess. Who will be the first, as he draws his monthly pay, to disgorge $208.33⅓—the difference between the old and new rate of pay, and to cover it into the Treasury of the United States, and to keep it up monthly until the law shall be repealed, or until the end of his official term of service? Gentlemen, do not speak at once! Some of you have acknowledged the principle, and have commenced nobly. Let there be no wavering. Carry it out to its fair logical conclusion.—*Washington Chronicle (Harlan.)*

—Jasper Packard has grown witty, if not wise. He writes to his constituents, with a borrowed bravado, that he will return $12 of the back pay he has taken, that amount being about the proportion [as he calculates it] due to his district. He appears to be too obtuse to perceive that the demand for restitution of the filched lucre is made from the whole country, and not from any particular locality, and his frivolous impertinence is really more insulting than his original grab was dishonorably greedy.—*Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.*

—Acker's defense to the back-pay steal is frivolous and absurd. Like Boyer, he has in his pockets money belonging to the people which he never earned. We ask the Democratic papers and Democracy of the State to speak out against these two ambitious tricksters.—*Reading (Pa.) Eagle.*

—S. C. Pomeroy, who was very nearly expelled from the United States Senate for attempting to secure his re-election to that body by bribery, announces himself as a candidate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Caldwell. He has, it is said, entered actively into the canvass and is confident of success. Mr. Pomeroy is a man of amazing effrontery and the people of Kansas exceedingly tolerant. There is but one parallel case in history, and we had hoped that it would be the only instance of the kind. It seems, however, that we are mistaken, and that the young political system of the West is as rotten as the old one of Pennsylvania.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—The chief employment of Pennsylvania politicians seems to lie in getting together in convention and "revising the rules" of the Civil Service, when they are not trying to discover wherein Pennsylvania has been "slighted" in the matter of appointments.—*New York Times.*

—It is not the public good, the well-being of the whole people, that is taken into account by the party press, but the interests of the few party leaders or seekers after office. The highest aim of partisanship seems to look up no higher than to place this one or that in some profitable position. For that purpose, and only that, it would seem from the party papers government was instituted, society organized, and mankind exists. No wonder that, with such teaching by the party press and by such following of the people at large, the legislation of Congress and of State Legislatures is what it has been of late years, and still less wonder is it that the National and State Governments are administered for private and personal ends, and not for the benefit or in the interest of the great public.—*Dubuque (Iowa) Telegraph.*

—The time has come when a complete renovation must take place. Old party hacks are spavined, knee-sprung, and wind-broken, and therefore unfit for further service. Party is but a name to secure office; office is put a position to rob the people, and we blush to say it, yet duty compels us to declare, that a spirit prevails, from the Board of Supervisors to the President of the United States, to defend, and to enrich the holder of office at the expense of honor and justice. Not every man is thus dishonest, but where shall we look for that purity in position that once distinguished the patriotic people of the United States? We are willing to try the grangers, and, if they fail, let Gabriel blow his horn, for the last hope is gone.—*Audubon County (Iowa) Defender.*

—Politicians are beginning to learn that what is known as the "Farmers' Movement" is not a nine-days' wonder. It is the result of a long-felt want, and is as natural and legitimate as any other reform—a movement that is born of the times, and not manufactured to order in the editors' sanctum or the political club-room. No doubt, those who organized the first Grange builded better than they knew,—all original and true reformers do,—but the movement itself is as sure to grow and win in the end as truth is sure to triumph over error in time.—*Grand Rapids (Mich.) Democrat.*

—The noble fight which the farmers of the West are now making against the tyranny of monopolies enlists our heartiest sympathy, and we will join hands with them in the struggle which is to be made against the iniquity known as a protective tariff. Organization to shape law is the right and duty of citizens, and whatever can be done to contribute to the prosperity of the farming population is an additional wealth to the country. To this end we will labor, but when we see mistakes made, or what we honestly believe to be mistakes, we shall frankly point them out.—*Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.*

—If there is a State worse tax-ridden, and party-ridden, and clique-ridden, than Minnesota, we have to see it. All the way down from State officers to county officers, the whole matter is fixed up by a few gentlemen of leisure, regardless of the best interest of the people, and regardless of the people.—*Winnebago City Press (Republican).*

—If the railroad men manage to control the two party conventions of Minnesota, then we are in favor of a third party. The name of a party is nothing to us. We believe in measures, and in electing men with sufficient brains and honesty to carry them out.—*Waseca News (Republican).*

—The Minneapolis *News* (Republican) thinks Mr. Seeger was in the fatal "clutches of the most scoundrelly political corruptionists that ever disgraced a State," and adds: "We do not suppose that the ring would have hesitated at any means to prevent an investigation of their use of the State Treasury, and had Seeger refused to have plead guilty in accordance with their demand, he would doubtless have been murdered."

—We believe that the people of Iowa will not re-elect a man so corrupt and vacillating as Gov. Carpenter. All know that he was the prime mover in having Rankin shielded from the punishment of the law; therefore no one who wants an honest Executive in Iowa can support him. Two years ago he was the railroad candidate, and elected as such. Now the farmers are ahead, and he pretends to be on the side of the farmers. The fact is, the railroad rings understand him, and he is only trying to cheat the Grangers.—*Page County (Iowa) Democrat.*

INTERESTING CASES.

Suit to Recover on Life Insurance Policies—The Companies Assert That the Policy-Holder is Still Alive—Can a Pardoned Criminal Be Bound by Conditions?

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The courts of Baltimore are just now engaged in solving two legal cases of the most interesting character. The first is a life-insurance case, where the widow brings suit to recover $20,000 accruing from policies on her deceased husband. The plaintiff claims that her husband lost his life by the explosion of a coal-oil lamp, which burned himself and the building which he then occupied. The companies refuse payment on the ground that the husband is not dead, as was proved by exhuming the body, which was subjected to a thorough medical examination, and witnesses of the highest standing have been subpœnaed, both for plaintiff and defendant, and the trial promises to be both exciting and sensational.

The second case is more important on account of the legal considerations raised. It seems that in 1866 a man named Tucker was convicted of horse-stealing in the Circuit Court for Charles County, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for the term of seventeen years and six months. When he had served out something near six years of his term, he was pardoned by Gov. Whyte on condition that he would leave the State of Maryland and never return. He returned to Baltimore last January, and soon after was arrested for alleged complicity in the Lamprey murder. It was ascertained that he had no hand in the assassination of Mrs. Lamprey, but in the meantime attention was called to his violation of the conditions of his pardon. He was brought before the Court on Friday last, and the jury impaneled to try the question of facts involved, returned an indictment setting forth that Tucker is the same man who was sentenced in 1866, and that he did violate the terms of his pardon. Had the trial ended here, the prisoner would have been remanded to prison to serve out the remainder of his term, but his counsel made a motion in arrest of judgment, and upon this motion the constitutionality of the recommitment of pardoned convicts who do not observe the conditions of their pardons will be argued. Should the motion be overruled, the case will be carried to the Court of Appeals.

THE JUDICIAL ELECTION.

The headquarters of the Executive Committee which has in charge the interests of the five Judges who are seeking re-election next Monday, have been established in the basement of No. 22 LaSalle street, and the Chairman or some of the members are constantly on hand to attend to business. The general apathy on the subject is so great, however, that there is very little for them to do, and their rooms are generally empty. There seems to be a general disposition to let the election go by default, especially in the country, where, just now, the farmers have no time to spare for voting, if the weather is pleasant. Whatever vote is polled must come from the city, and, from present indications, that will not exceed five thousand. If the turn-out is so small it is not impossible that Sam Ashton may be elected, for Judge Booth will hardly receive any votes on the North Side or in the southern wards of the West Division, and Ashton's friends, such as they are, will all be at the polls and do all they can for him. It is by no means certain that all who scratch Judge Booth will vote for Sam, but a certain percentage of them will. This being the case, and Judge Booth being specially attacked since he is a temperance man, it would be well for all the temperance people, regardless of weather, to vote Monday, and show whether they do possess any strength. The registration has been very imperfect in many precincts. In some, it is reported, there has been none at all. In others, last year's poll list has been taken as a basis. In all events it does not take a man long to swear in his vote, and there will certainly be no crowd at the polls. The gentlemen appointed as the various Ward Committees are requested to meet at once, to organize, take measures for stationing men at the polls, distributing tickets, getting out as full a vote as possible, etc.

THIS SETTLES IT.

It having been rumored around by certain evil-disposed persons that the three billiard games to be played between Ubassy and Bessunger will be hippodrome affairs, gotten up for the purpose of catching bets, the following affidavit has been subscribed and sworn to before J. Appleton Wilson, Notary Public, by the persons most interested:

> A. P. Rapp, John Bessunger, Thomas Foley, Mons. Lacoume, Mons. Ubassy, and Henry Monheimer, being duly sworn, depose and say that the three games of billiards now pending between Mons. Ubassy and John Bessunger are legitimate and for the amounts stated in their contract and published advertisement, namely, two hundred and fifty (250) dollars a side on each and every one of the three games, and that a forfeit is in the hands of Henry Monheimer.

Previous to getting out the affidavit, Mr. Tom Foley bet $500 to $25 with Mr. Michael Houchan that the games were intended to be, and would be, square ones.

In the sale of pools last evening for the first match, which occurs to-night, and in which Ubassy gives the odds of a discount in 400 points, Bessunger was the favorite at an average rate of about ten to seven. About $700 worth of pools were sold. The sale will be renewed at half-past 2 this afternoon at Foley's.

The Iowa Doctors.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, May 28.—The annual meeting of the Iowa State Medical Society was called to order by the President at 10 a. m. There was a large attendance. The President, J. Williamson, of Ottumwa, delivered his address. Papers were presented as follows: Report on "Thermometery in Disease," by Dr. W. S. Robertson, of Muscatine; "Optical Defects and their Correction," by E. H. Hazen, of Davenport; "Presentation in Labor," by J. W. Smith, of Charles City. Those papers elicited considerable discussion. Adjourned to 7 p. m.

The Mink-Baker Murder.

CAMDEN, Me., May 28.—The Coroner's inquest in the Warren murder case rendered a verdict that Dr. Baker came to his death by means of a pistol in the hands of Lucy Ann Mink.

Local Option in New York.

ALBANY, May 28.—The attempt to reconsider the vote by which the Local Option bill was lost failed by a vote of 58 to 48.

IT IS SPREADING.

The New Departure of the German-Americans.

Eight Mass-Meetings Held Last Night.

South Side---In the 3d, 4th, and 6th Wards.

West Division---In the 7th, 8th, and 14th Wards.

North Division---In the 19th and 20th Wards.

Committees Appointed and Addresses Delivered.

EIGHTH WARD.

The meeting of the Eighth Ward Germans took place at half-past 8 o'clock at Twelfth Street Turner Hall, Mr. Nieboff being voted to the chair. The hall was filled.

The Chairman said that the meeting should be organized as an American meeting, the speaking to be in English. The fight was not a German fight, nor for lager-beer. It was a question of freedom, to be decided at the next election, a question whether any section of the people should be dictated to by another section. He wished to take his glass of lager on Sunday as on any other day. It was not a question of saloon-keepers; it was a question whether the Americans should say, "You Germans shall not do so and so, and you Germans shall do so and so." They were as much American citizens as the Americans themselves. He as well as all other Germans paid their taxes, and contributed to the support of Government like every other citizen who claimed to be called American.

A voice—"Not like J. Y. Scammon, though!"

"No. Not like J. Y. Scammon, nor C. B. Farwell, nor Ogden, who paid $10,000 to $15,000 to the lawyers to fight the city on their liability to pay taxes." He attacked Mayor Medill, who at one time was a very good man, and had often taken a glass of lager with the speaker, but the Mayor had lent his ear to the temperance men, and now he was changing his views.

A voice—"Yes, he has changed from fire-proof to water-proof." [Laughter].

The speaker referred to the appointment of Washburne and the prosecution of Klokke as part of the evil of the Mayor's listening to the counsels of the temperance men. He asked the Scandinavians and others to join in the movement, which, in the absence of any other name, and in view of the popular dislike to the words "German movement," be dubbed "The German Department."

Mr. F. B. Weber was appointed Secretary.

Mr. Herting, of the *Union*, being called for, said he was glad to find this a meeting of citizens, cosmopolitan in character, having for its object national and religious freedom. It would not be difficult to show that this movement is essentially American, its object being to defend the fundamental principles of American liberty against the enemies of that liberty who were attempting to sneak into the camp under the cloak of religion. Persons of the stamp of the virtuous, sanctimonious, and church-going *Times*, and J. Y. Scammon, represented this as a fight of "rummers." He protested against it. This was a movement of respectable citizens, and they would be able to prove, notwithstanding the sneers of those referred to, that they intended a defence of the true principles of American liberty. The sneaks had especially referred to the movement as that of the Dutch. It was nothing of the kind. People of all nationalities could join hands with them as soon as they discovered that the object was the sacred cause of liberty. He expaiated at great length on the distinction conferred on them as Germans as against Americans, and insisted that in accepting the invitation held out by America to settle on her soil, and in performing the duties of citizens, the distinction had ceased, and they stood on the same footing as those born under the stars and stripes. He wished to nail a lie. At the meeting of temperance men the previous night, Brother Hatfield had said that the foreign born citizens bore a subordinate share of the glory of defending the Union. It was a lie, and he need not do more than to characterize it as such. The reason why many people raised the cry of nationality whenever the Germans sought to attain any object, was because they had forgotten those principles for which their fathers had fought and fallen. The Germans feel that they must not conduct this campaign as Germans, but as American citizens. The press generally had misrepresented them. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE had been the only one that had attempted to place the issue in a just manner before the people, and the other papers had misled the people with sneers. But it was impossible that the truth could be hidden any longer. All classes of citizens would join in the movement, and the falsehood of those papers would be discovered and denounced, and the course of THE TRIBUNE commended and followed. He ridiculed the cry of "infidel" raised against them; it was the Puritan notion that Puritans, and they alone, held a special lease to Heaven. This country grew into prosperity and power under a system of religious liberty that foreign peoples sighed for, and came to repose under with hopes these Eastern Puritans now sought to blast. Had a part of the people of the United States the power to take from another part the right to eat and drink what they thought proper? That was the political aspect of the question. He denied that any such right existed. He advocated the view that persons rendering themselves liable to the law were personally responsible for their acts, but denied that the law could go further than punish them—to prevent them. He quoted Osborn Morgan, in the British Parliament, who argued that women were the cause of more crime than alcohol. Were they, therefore, to exclude women? [The question raised a loud laugh.] The practical issue was, how they were to accomplish their object. Irish, Germans, and all other nationalities, must unite, and they would find that the Puritan element was smaller in the native American heart than it appeared. He wanted to see the question of whisky and beer subordinated to the broad principles of liberty. The German saloon-keepers made a mistake last Sunday in defying the law. The people made the law, and the law must and shall be obeyed. [Great applause.] The *Times* of that morning advised that the Germans who broke the law should be treated to grape and canister, but all the people the *Times* had killed by grape and canister were alive yet.

A Voice—"Give it to 'em."

They were not, as the *Times* was, scheming to build themselves up on the ruins of other people's reputations; they had not been horse-whipped for defaming a lady; they had not been vilifying some of the best and purest men and women in the city, under the pretense of purifying religion. [Vociferous applause.] The criticisms of the *Times* were beneath the notice of good men, and he only noticed them to show the spirit that animated some of the English-writing press. He concluded by an earnest appeal to those present to support the movement.

Mr. Emil Dietzsch, being called for, made a powerful address in German, which was frequently interrupted by applause, appealing to their sympathies as a people who had left Fatherland, believing they would find in this country the political and personal freedom they lacked at home. Were the men who had invested their earnings in a little property, because they were Germans, to be arrested, and hounded, and fined, when the great American house escaped and were protected? He referred, with some indignation, to the proceedings of the Liberty League in connection with this subject.

Senator Kehoe was called. He said he was against the Sunday law, and the right way for the people to express their disapproval of existing laws was to meet, as they were doing. He did not condemn the Mayor for enforcing the laws as he found them, but he did condemn him for drawing into his all-grasping power all the offices of the city. He did not agree with giving all the power into the control of one man, Joseph Medill. He interested himself in cataloguing the matters in which he did not agree with the Mayor, and glided into a disquisition on politics and party, and condemned all parties that attempted to control the rights and freedom of American citizens. The Government was intended to govern, not to oppress the people. He would like to see a party organized on a platform with a little less beer and a little more of those broader principles on which all alike could plant their feet, a party on the old Democratic fashion, a party of the workingmen now so much neglected by the rich and aristocratic, who would elect men to the Legislature better fitted to represent them than those now in the Legislature.

The following resolutions were then submitted and carried:

In the political movement now organizing among the liberal-minded citizens, we recognize a political issue of the greatest importance, and we request the liberal-minded citizens of Chicago to unite with us in defending the general principles of civil liberty.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to act with the committees appointed in other wards at the meeting to take place to-morrow.

Resolved, That they be instructed to advise the general convention not to take any definite action as to the final organization until the liberal citizens of other nationalities are enabled to join them in their endeavors.

The Committee was selected by the President as follows: F. C. Weber, Wm. Ruhl, Louis Kind, Wm. Aberly, and P. Mayer.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

A meeting was held yesterday evening, at Carr's Hall, corner of Wood and Lake streets, in order to give the people of the Fourteenth Ward an opportunity of expressing themselves in regard to the new movement. The meeting consisted of a hundred odd persons. Mr. Hubart was elected President, and explained that the meeting was called to elect a committee to represent the ward at the meeting to-day at Bismarck Hall, and also to choose an Executive Committee for the ward.

It was moved by Mr. Eberhardt that the latter consist of thirteen persons, selected from different nationalities, its duties being to organize the ward for the fall election, the committee to be composed of six from the first precinct, three from the second, and four from the third.

It was explained that the Germans desired to avoid all clannishness, and that they wanted all liberal-minded persons, of all nationalities, to unite with them.

The motion was agreed to.

Jacob Gross moved the Executive Committee appoint the Committee of Five to represent the Ward in the Central Committee. It was adopted.

Mr. Eberhardt read an essay in support of the new movement, so long and so abstruse that it nearly ruined a very promising meeting.

Dr. Rauch also made a few remarks in German.

Alderman J. J. McGrath said he was much interested in the movement. He believed it was not one for beer or whisky, nor a German or Irish one, but of those people who were opposed to bigotry or intolerance, and he had enlisted in it till the end of the war. The movement was one by the liberty-loving people of Chicago, who paid their taxes, and against those who did not, and who fought their taxes and defrauded the city of its just revenues, and hindered it in supporting the Police and Fire Departments. Among the law and order men were all of those tax-fighters. Among those bigoted scoundrels and friends of intolerance were all those who were engaged in Board of Trade rings, to run up the price of provisions and tax working men. They called the friends of the new movement bummers and beer-guzzlers. Were they? Were the people of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and North Side Wards bummers? They formed the most peaceful part of the city. All they did was to find fault with closing saloons Sunday afternoon. The Wards were filled with poor working people, whose only day for enjoyment was Sunday, and the worst thing they did was to go to a quiet saloon and talk and drink a little beer. Did that make a man a bummer? It was time these fanatics were made stop, and if the new movement went on, thousands of Americans and Irish would join it, and it would be so large that the other side would find itself in the minority. The Irish temperance societies were not with the so-called law and order men, for they believed in moral suasion, and not in compulsory laws. They had no sympathy with American temperance organization. There was a lodge in his neighborhood, and nine-tenths of the members frequented saloons. He closed by advising all saloon-keepers to obey the present law till it was repealed. To violate it was to hurt themselves. The law had been enforced only on beats which were continually traversed, and the others had kept open, which had produced injustice. The Irish would not object if only beer and wine were allowed to be sold Sunday, and he believed the Council could be brought to pass the ordinance.

The Executive Committee was announced, consisting of Messrs. Jacob Gross, Max Eberhardt, Henry Thuman, August Givens, James Young, P. O'Donnell, Otto Dehling, William Williams, R. Breyer, Dr. F. Rauch, Charles Barron, Andrew Bohm.

The meeting then adjourned.

SIXTH WARD.

Those in favor of the "new movement" in the Sixth Ward assembled last evening at No. 115 Archer avenue, to follow the example of other wards in organising for next fall's campaign. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Wedeweller, who stated its object, and nominated John Fender as Chairman, who was unanimously elected. Mr. Fender declining, Mr. Jacob Wedeweller was elected. The following named gentlemen were appointed the Campaign Committee: Daniel Schafer, Jacob Wedeweller, John Hickey, Michael Finnucan, and John Zimmerman.

Although there were some 200 people present, yet none seemed to have studied Cushing's Manual, judging from the manner in which business was conducted. Nor seemed there to be any one skilled in oratory, as no one would make a speech, but Mr. Hesting had promised to be present, ex-Supervisor Stevens made some remarks, urging adherence to the law as long as in existence, but to show their opposition by their votes.

Mr. A. C. Hesing having entered, he was called for. He said he wished to say a few words to the English-speaking people present. He would say to them once for all, that the movement was not begun for the purpose of organizing a German party, but to again obtain the rights which were once enjoyed by them. Mayor Boone had the interests of the citizens as much at heart as Joseph the First, the tyrant of Chicago. He had no more interest in this movement than the humblest citizen present. He was only fighting for the interest of the poor working classes, who were told by their mothers it was no sin to go to a saloon and take a glass of lager, but the fanatics were trying to make people believe that whoever takes a glass of beer on Sunday would go straight to hell. This was not the question of the nabobs, but the question of such people as he saw before him. The rich could ride out with their family, and could keep their stimulants in their cellars an enjoy it in a private room, but the poor man who labors hard all the week to save a few cents wherewith to enjoy himself on Sunday, has now no other resource left than to work, work, and their duty it was to battle again against this fanatical law enforced by the tyrannical Mayor, and enforced by policemen with clubs big enough to kill a dozen men at one stroke—to kill all the ruffians in the city at one time. Yet harlot and bawdy-houses, gamblers and ruffians were prospering, while a man selling a glass of lager was carried to a bastile and kept there like a common criminal. The Germans wanted no offices at this election, but they would throw their votes to that party which would secure them their personal rights. Party ties had kept them long within the Republican party, and that party having become corrupt, his vote would be given to good, sober, and honest men next fall. The speaker then continued in German. They should remember that they had to fight for a holy principle. They should use no arbitrary means, but obtain their rights at the ballot-box. He was glad when the saloon-keepers rescinded their resolution to keep their saloons open on Sunday. If Germans would disregard all previous party ties they would regain what was taken from them. He urged them to be united, for in unity alone is there strength.

Dr. Best being called upon, said that he was but a poor speaker. They had to battle against a foolish, fanatical law, and there was only one way to get rid of it, namely, to extend such law to all branches of business. He asked how would it look if he was called to see a patient on Sunday and refused to go see him because it was Sunday. His business was just as respectable as that of a saloon-keeper—no more no less. And another way was to stand together and make a common fight next November.

After Mr. Newhouse and others had made a few remarks, the meeting adjourned.

THIRD WARD.

Over 100 of the German voters of the Third Ward assembled in the saloon at the corner of Fifth avenue and Polk street, last evening, to nominate five persons to act as members of the Central Committee. Phillip Schwalnfurth presided, and Julius Bodbertus acted as Secretary. Mr. A. C. Hesing was introduced, and addressed the meeting in German. He said the object of the organization now forming was not to break the laws, nor to sustain law-breakers. It was an organization started by the Germans of the city for the purpose of uniting that nationality upon the question of privilege. They had been united on all occasions heretofore, and, as an effort was making to deprive the Germans of the liberty they had enjoyed for so many years, he hoped they would work hand in hand next fall and secure their rights. It was not their intention, as had been charged by the American press, to create a German Know-Nothing party. He disclaimed any political aspirations, saying that he desired only to have the rights and privileges of the Germans respected. [Applause.] There had been no complaint until the "fanatics" had obtained control of the city government. They (the fanatics) were endeavoring to deprive the Germans of a right which their mothers, and teachers, and preachers had told them was no sin—the right to sit down with their wives and children in a saloon, and drink a glass of beer, and enjoy a social talk with their friends. That was a right which was secured to them by the Constitution of the United States, and, so help him God, he should endeavor with all his ability to maintain it. He invited the Americans, Irishmen, and Scandinavians, and all nationalities to assist the Germans in kicking out the scalawags and bummers who were holding office and eating up the taxes. Party lines should be dropped, and a Mayor elected who knew something more than to close saloons on Sunday, and a Superintendent of Police chosen who would close up the infamous dens of prostitution. Aldermen should be elected who would pass laws for the benefit of the whole people. Saloon-keepers were dragged from their wives and families and locked up in a dirty cell, while harlots were allowed to walk the streets undisturbed, and permitted to insult every man they met. He asked if such things should be longer tolerated? Did they swear allegiance to this country to be robbed of their rights? He thought not. The Germans would be true to the flag, but they should unite with all liberal-minded citizens, and say, once for all, "Down with the fanatics."

The resolutions passed at the Seventeenth Ward meeting, heretofore published in THE TRIBUNE, were unanimously adopted.

On motion, the Chairman appointed the following as members of the Central Committee: Isaac Wolf, August Newhouse, Morris Berg, Frank Schwenfurth, and Julius Rodbertus.

The meeting then adjourned.

NINETEENTH WARD.

A meeting of Nineteenth Ward Germans was held at the North Side Turner Hall, yesterday evening, for the purpose of organizing a campaign club. There were nearly 100 persons present. Michael Brand and Michael Petrie were President and Secretary respectively.

Several addresses, advocating unity of action regardless of party, were made, and the "Seventeenth Ward resolutions" were unanimously adopted.

The following were appointed delegates to the central organization: Peter Hand, F. J. Dewes, Lawrence Mattern, Mathias Weber, and Michael Petrie.

An Executive Committee for the Ward was appointed as follows: Joseph Almendinger, Van Der Haas, M. Weber, John Metz, William Hild, George Kneer, Ed Lix, Mr. Redlich, John Dory, and Charles Froeher.

The meeting then adjourned.

TWENTIETH WARD.

The Twentieth Ward Germans held a meeting, yesterday evening, at Klare's Hall, on North Clark street, which was largely attended. H. Schwan was Chairman, and F. Becker, Secretary.

Addresses were delivered by the Hon. Casper Butz and Richard Michaelis.

The following delegates to the meeting of the Central Organization were appointed: Theodore Assmus, R. Michaelis, A. Baer, Joseph Huhn, and Peter Adam.

The "Seventeenth Ward resolutions" were adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

FOURTH WARD.

The citizens of the Fourth Ward opposed to Temperance laws and 11 o'clock ordinances assembled last evening at No. 915 State street, for the purpose of effecting an organization and appointing a committee to join those of other wards. Ald. McAvoy called the meeting to order, and nominated Julius Rosenthal, Esq., as Chairman.

The following Campaign Committee was appointed: Julius Rosenthal, P. O'Brien, Herman Schanzlin, St. Clair Sutherland, and E. Bert. The resolutions adopted by the Seventeenth Ward were accepted for the Fourth Ward. Mr. Rosenthal made a few remarks in regard to the movement, hoping that the citizens of the Sixth Ward would turn out next fall and do their duty as becomes good American citizens desirous of retaining their personal liberties. The meeting being quite small, adjourned in a body to take part in the Sixth Ward meeting.

SEVENTH WARD.

A meeting of the citizens of the Seventh Ward was held last night, Mr. Tegmeyer Chairman. The following spoke: Messrs. Schonhofer, Tegmeyer, Hickey, Murphy, and others. A committee was appointed to consult the Central Committee to-day, consisting of Chas. Tegmeyer, P. J. Hickey, P. Schonhofer, S. Wendel, and A. Russmann.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Jim Conlisk's stable of runners, from Lexington, Ky., will reach Dexter Park to-day.

A parlor fair and festival for St. John's Church will be held this evening, at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Fitch, No. 520 West Madison street. Seasonable refreshments will gratify the material and good music the esthetical. All are invited.

Ellen Larsen was again brought before Justice Scully yesterday morning, for attempting to kill her husband on Saturday night, not long since. The wounded man could not appear, and the case was continued until June 7.

Does officer No. 201 suppose that his star authorizes him to peep into a private house late at night through the blinds, and remain standing in that position for ten minutes? Capt. Hull, just point out his duty to this prurient policeman.

The Executive Committee of the Fifth Ward are requested to meet at the Douglas House, corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-fifth street, this evening, to organize and make general arrangements for the judicial election to be held on Monday next.

Complaints are made by citizens residing in the vicinity of Prairie avenue and Twenty-ninth street that the public gaslights in that vicinity are left burning long after the break of day. If the Board of Public Works permits this waste to continue, Prof. Colbert's sun and moon computations will be utterly valueless.

There was but little business transacted about the City Hall yesterday, as nearly all the officials were in Kentucky Block discussing those monotonous plans again. No conclusion of any kind was reached, and the bore is likely to continue through the summer months.

Joseph and William Morris, two burglars who were arrested in this city some time since, and confined in the County Jail, were yesterday taken to Elkhart, Ind., on a requisition, where they will be tried for several crimes committed in that vicinity.

A still alarm was given the engine J. B. Rice at half-past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, for a fire in the two-story frame building No. 208 East Van Buren street, owned by F. A. Otis, and occupied by Francis Francisco. Loss on stock and furniture, $50; insured in the St. Nicholas, of New York.

Omaha Charley and Dell Scott, the three-card monte men who were arrested on Tuesday, had an examination before Justice Banyon yesterday morning, and were each fined $100 and costs. Being somewhat depleted in purse, they were both sent to the Bridewell.

A little boy named Charley Fink, aged 3 years, fell into a pond near the Brighton House, yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, and was drowned before his father, who was near by, could rescue him. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered at the inquest.

About fifty German soldiers met at No. 69 North Clark street, yesterday evening, and resolved to participate in the decoration ceremonies at Graceland. A resolution that they should meet at the North Side Turner Hall, on Friday morning, and march from there in a body, was adopted.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, 167,087 shares were represented. George Bliss, of New York, and Lucian Tilton and W. G. Ackerman, of Chicago, were re-elected Directors for the term of four years. L. V. F. Randolph, of New York, was elected to fill a vacancy.

Edwin Adams, it will be remembered, commenced the third and last week of his engagement at McVicker's Theatre on Monday last, playing "Enoch Arden." He is still playing this solitary person under circumstances that make the piece approach realism to an uncomfortable degree. But there is nothing to be done but keep on "pegging away."

The law-office of the city is enveloped in the most impenetrable kind of mystery just at present, and, consequently, reporters and others are led to believe that Corporation Counsel Taley and City Attorney Stiles are engaged in concocting an opinion that will suit Hank Kauffman's case. As the latter is now Chief Justice of the North Side Supreme Court, he can well afford to snap his fingers at any legal argument that the municipal counsellors may bring to his notice.

Alexander Lewis, the well-known horse-trainer, will start this evening, via Michigan Central Railroad, for a short campaign in Michigan. He will travel by express, taking with him Flora Belle, Byron, Lady Ida, and Hope. During his absence he will attend the following trotting meetings: Lowell, from June 3d to 6th; Grand Rapids, 10th to 13th; Jackson, 17th to 20th; Saginaw, 24th to 27th. He will return to Chicago on or about the 28th, and participate with his stock in the great July trotting and running meeting at Dexter Park.

At half-past 9 yesterday morning, a fatal accident occurred at the crossing of the Great Eastern and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. A man named John Dugan, in attempting to step from one car to another, fell, and a train of eight cars passed over him. He was mangled in a shocking manner. The remains were taken to his boarding place, No. 69 Johnson street. Deceased was 50 years old. The Coroner has been notified.

The American District Telegraph Company exhibited the utility of one of its instruments yesterday afternoon. About 4 o'clock Doty & Rhines' billiard-hall was visited by a young man who, under the influence of too much corn-juice, became very troublesome. He threw the balls from the billiard-tables, and, fearing further trouble, the police-spring of the instrument was touched, and in just 63 seconds a police-officer of the District Company walked in the hall, and in ten seconds more the unruly customer was walked out into the street.

There is one police expressman in the city. His name is Larman, and he drives express wagon No. 367. He was driving south on Clark street yesterday morning, and reined in his foaming steed on the corner of Washington street to allow four pedestrians to cross the street. Compare this considerate colored man with the white trash who tried to impale a reporter with the pole of a Wabash avenue omnibus last Saturday, opposite THE TRIBUNE office. That bad man will come to a bad end some day. It is written in the Sunday-school books.

The following saloon-keepers were before Justice Scully yesterday morning, for violating the 11 o'clock law, at various times, since it went into effect: S. Wilbert, Hubert Kahn, Joseph Zenisheck, John Miller, George Hoffman, John D. Wolf, Lotis Markham, Henry Holland, John H. Rapp, Henry Zimmerman, M. Podeck, W. Haskens, H. Kuhlman, Louis Schewne, E. Sadler, and C. Schickler. The cases were all continued to June 4, the offenders having waived a trial by jury. They all expressed themselves willing to abide by the obnoxious laws until they were repealed, and said they would enter pleas of guilty.

The house of O. Newman, No. 193 Ellis avenue, was entered by burglars on Tuesday night, and $150 worth of property stolen. Yesterday morning two young fellows named Gustave Willen and John Schubalsky were arrested by Officers Brown and Atwell on the Illinois Central Railroad tract, near Oakland Station, with the goods in their possession. They were locked up in the Cottage Grove Police Station, and shortly afterward were brought before Banyon, who held them for further examination in $500 bonds.

Decoration Day will occur to-morrow, and there is a mass of unfinished wreath-making and flower-arranging to be done. The Committee of ladies are overburdened with work, and cry aloud for help. They will welcome any ladies and gentlemen who can spare time to assist them in their kind labors. Here is a chance for the fair ones to spend a few hours in delightful work. The room at No. 165 Fifth avenue, between Madison and Monroe, is cool and pleasant, and situated on the ground floor. There are plenty of nice people there, but not enough to carry out the ambitious programme of decorations marked out by them. All the banks will close to-morrow and give their employes a chance to decorate.

Mr. Hooley has decided to withdraw Mr. Bartley Campbell's "Through Fire," and to substitute for it for the remainder of the week "False Shame," a piece which was well received by the public a few weeks ago, and which was drawing large houses when it was taken off. This change is certainly for the better, and we are glad to see Mr. Hooley so ready to give the public what they want, and conform his arrangements to their taste instead of thrusting his wishes down their throats. His considerate courtesy will doubtless redound to his pecuniary advantage. The cast is almost the same as before, including Messrs. Arnold, Blaisdell, Padgett, Sogga, Weber, Kelly, and Reed; Misses Kate Meek, Eliza O'Connor, and Josie Batchelder, and Mrs. Maeder.

Killed by Lightning.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CENTERVILLE, Ind., May 28.—Near Williamsburg, in this county, yesterday afternoon, during the prevalence of a heavy thunder storm, Martin Ballinger, who was plowing in a field, took refuge from the storm under a tree, and was instantly killed by lightning. The same flash killed his horse and dog. Mr. Ballinger was about 28 years old, and leaves a wife. Mr. Ellison, near this place, had three cattle killed by lightning yesterday.

Murderous Assault in Jail.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—Last night, John Crookshank, aged 60, was arrested for intoxication, and taken to the Tenth District police station. John Cassidy, also intoxicated, was placed in the same cell with Crookshank. Cassidy assaulted Crookshank, and cut his throat. But was released before the fact was discovered. He was subsequently arrested, and committed to await the result of his victim's injuries, which are believed to be mortal.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Money was more active, early, at 7 per cent, but easier in the afternoon at 5@6 per cent.

Sterling was dull and steady at 108¼@108¾ for 60 days, and 109¼@109½ for sight.

Gold ruled quiet and steady at 118¾@118¾, with the bulk of the business at 118¾, closing at 118¾@118¾. A "put" on $1,000,000 for 15 days at 117⅝, and for ¼ per cent. A "call" for 30 days at 118¾, and for ¼ per cent. Loans, 6@5 per cent for carrying, and flat for borrowing. Clearings, $111,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $57,000. Customs receipts, $261,000.

It is announced from Washington that the legal tenders have been reduced to $356,000,000.

Governments were dull but strong.

State bonds ruled quiet.

Stock speculation was less active than on yesterday, but the chief business was again in Pacific Mail and Union Pacific, which during the day was irregular with wide fluctuations, and closed strong at a subsequent recovery. Other fluctuations were small, say ¼@1 per cent, the whole it closing firm at the best prices of the day.

The result of the Pacific Mail election shows the control of the institution to be in the hands of Jay Gould, Capt. Bradbury, for many years Commodore of its fleet, and Mr. Stockwell is thrown out completely, and is reported to be in a bad fix financially. The annual statement of the Company shows cash assets, including coal and other supplies, bills receivable, etc., of $3,841,448; that $2,472,920 has been paid on steamers now building, leaving $1,368,528 yet to be paid therefor; that the Company holds $3,009,631 in real estate, and computes the value of its fleet at $11,681,692; outside matters bringing the total assets to $20,253,008. The gross receipts of the year were $4,977,900, against $4,668,707 the previous year; 51,807 shares were voted at the election, and for the ticket already reported chosen.

The chief fluctuations to-day were: Pacific, 41¾@44¼; Western Union, 84½@85¼; Erie, 62¾@63¼; New York Central, 100⅛@100½; Lake Shore, 90¾@90¾; Ohio, 40¾@41¾; Rock Island, 104¼@106¾; Wabash, 87⅛@88¼; Harlem, 129¼@130; C., C. & I. C., 29½@30¼.

Sterling, 108¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.			
Coupons, '81	122¾	Coupons '67	121⅝
5-20s of '62	114⅝	Coupons, '68	119⅞
Coupons, '64	115¾	10-40s	114½
Coupons, '65	118	Currency 6s	116½
Coupons, '65 (new)	118¾	New 5s	116
STATE BONDS.			
Missouris	89¼	Virginias, old	43
Tennessees, old	80	North Carolinas, old	29
Tennessees, new	60	North Carolinas, new	15
Virginias, new	50		
STOCKS.			
Canton	99	St. Paul pfd	73¾
Western Union	84¼	Wabash	88
Quicksilver	35¾	Wabash pfd	93
Adams Express	69	Fort Wayne	97
Wells Fargo	80	Terre Haute	15
American Express	67	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	70¼	Chicago & Alton	109
Pacific Mail	44¼	Chicago & Alton pfd	110
New York Central	100¼	Ohio & Mississippi	41
Erie	63¾	C., C. & C	88
Erie pfd	72	C., R. & Q	104
Harlem	130	Lake Shore	90¾
Harlem pfd	130	Indiana Central	30¾
Michigan Central	103	Illinois Central	112
Pittsburgh	87	Union Pacific stocks	27¾
Northwestern	75	Union Pacific bonds	85¾
Northwestern pfd	84¼	Central Pacific bonds	103
Rock Island	106¼	Del. Lack. & Western	103
N. J. Central	105	Hartford & Erie	2¾
St. Paul	64¾		

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 28.—CATTLE—To-day, including 74 cars to arrive, 1,7 5. The market was active at a strong ¼@¾c on yesterday's prices. Light native and Texans suffered less in decrease than the heavy stock. There was a very full attendance of country buyers, purchasing for grazing purposes. About 1,110 were bought of: Sales, 553 Illinois steers, 1,010 to 1,320, at $5.87½@6.35; 345 Illinois stillers, 1,041 to 1,545, at $5.50@6.15; 22 Illinois cows and heifers, 953, at $3.40; 15 Illinois stockers, 914, at $3.87½; 34 Texas steers, 1,036 to 1,315, at $5.65@6.15; 100 Missouri mixed, 1,130 to 1,540, at $5.70@6.25; 61 Iowa steers, 1,261, at $6.15; 16 Kansas steers, 1,300, at $6.25; 28 Michigan stockers, 827, at $4.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—To-day, including 10 cars to arrive, 1,000; total for the week, 7,900. Market dull. Sales: 2 Kas Ohio clipped sheep, 85 to 97 lbs, at $5.50@6.00; 37 Illinois wooled sheep, 89 lbs, at $6.75; 979 Missouri wooled sheep, 98 lbs, at $6.63.

HOGS—To-day, 700; total for the week, 9,000. Market slow for lack of stock, and prices 10@15c higher than yesterday. Sales: 600 Illinois hogs, 180 to 227 lbs, at $5.40@5.65, the last figures for culled lots.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 28—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s 2d@12s 3d; white, 12s@12s 3d; club, 12s 5d. Corn, 27s 6d. Pork, 55s. Lard, 39s 6d.

LONDON, May 28—5:00 p. m.—Consols, money 93⅝; account, 93⅝; 5-20s of '62, 91¾; do of '67, 94¼; 10-40s, 93¾; new 5s, 89; Erie, 46¾.

PARIS, May 28.—Rentes, 69f 85c.

LIVERPOOL, May 28.—Cotton unchanged.

Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat, 12s 2d. Flour, 27s 6d. Corn, 27s 6d.

Beef 80s; Cumberland middles, 37s 9d.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The market was quiet to-day in all branches. Numerous makes of medium fine bleaching and shirtings were reduced from ¼@3½c per yard, including Lonsdale, Hill, Masonville, Blackstone A A, Dwight, Star, Fruit of the Loom, Great Falls Q, Howe, Amoskeag A, Auburn, Nashua E, Glinton, &c. Amoskeag ticks are down 1c, and Thorndale, Ohio, and Amoskeag stripes are reduced, prints are quiet, except job lots. Allen's prints are reduced to 10c. Woolens are rather more active.

Foreign goods continue very dull.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, May 28.—Crude petroleum firm. Sales, $2.50@2.52½ per bbl at Parker's Landing, equal to 6½@6¾c per gallon here. Refined in fair demand and firm, tending upward, 16c free on board the cars.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 28.—COTTON—In limited demand; middling upland, 19¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour heavy and lower; receipts, 11,000 brls; super Western and State, $5.70@6.25; common to good extra, $6.50@7.15; good to choice, $7.20@8.25; white wheat extra, $8.30@10.00; Ohio, $5.85@10.25. Southern dull and unchanged; receipts, 2,000 bbl; new mixed Western, 51@52c.

GRAIN—Steady; Western, 17@17½c.

HAY—Firm.

HOPS—Quiet at 35@36c for the crop of 1872.

LEATHER—More active and prices steady at 28½@31c; Orinoco, 27@28c.

WOOL—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and firm; Rio, 17½@19½c. Sugar active; fair to good refining, 7¾@8c. Molasses quiet. Rice steady at 7¼@8¼c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9¼c; refined, 20@20¼c.

TURPENTINE—Dull.

PROVISIONS—Pork a shade easier. Mess, $16.50@17.00. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats steady; shoulders, 7¼@7¾c; middles quiet; long clear, 8¼@8¾c; short clear, 9@9¼c. Lard lower; Western steam, 9¼@9 3-16c; kettle, 9¼@9¾c.

BUTTER—Quiet and easy; Western, 18@24c.

CHEESE—Firm at 12@15¼c.

WHISKY—Heavy and lower at 93@93½c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.35¾; No. 2, $1.38¾. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2, 41c. Oats firm; No. 2, 32½c. Rye dull and a shade lower; No. 1, 69c. Barley steady; No. 2, 82c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, no movement; held at $17.50. Bacon firmer, at 7¾@8¼@8¾@9c. Hams dull, at 13@13½c. Lard dull; tierce, 9@9½c; keg, 10@10½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar and molasses, nothing doing. Coffee quiet, at 17½@20c.

WHISKY—Dull; ordinary Western, 82@85c; Louisiana, 96c.

The incessant rain retards business.

COTTON—Sales 1,500 bales; good ordinary, 15½c; low middlings, 16½@17c; middlings, 18@18½c; middling Orleans, 18¼@18½c. Receipts, 2,922 bales; exported to Great Britain, 6,110 bales. Stock, 105,009 bales.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and heavy; red Western, $1.30@1.90. Corn quiet; mixed Western, 49@50c; white, 51@52c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Pork, $18.00. Bacon in better demand and firmer; shoulders, 8@8¼c; rib sides, 9¾c. Lard dull at 9@9¼c.

WHISKY—Firm at 95c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, May 28.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.53. Corn dull; Western, 51c.

DRESS GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they eminently supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Kyphoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

The Gorham Manufacturing Co.

Remind the public that the Supreme Court of the United States has recently given a decision in their favor which secures full protection from the imitators of their designs.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Is requested to the fact that the following trade-marks are stamped upon every article manufactured by them:

Trade-mark for Gorham Sterling Silver. | Trade-mark for Gorham Electro Plate.

STERLING | GORHAM MFG. CO.

GORHAM MFG. CO.,
Manufacturers of
Sterling Silver Ware and Fine Electro Plate,
Providence, R. I., and No. 1 Bond-st., New York.

Tea Services, Dinner Services, and Wedding Outfits in great variety, from the largest to the smallest, of the highest order, are constantly leaving from the Gorham Works.

EVENING DRESS GOODS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

EVENING DRESSES,

ETC., ETC.

We receive, this morning, Swiss Dresses, handsomely trimmed with Valenciennes Lace in the latest styles, Swiss Polonaises and Over Dresses, Blk. Llama Lace Over Dresses, Real Thread Shawls in new and elegant designs, Spanish Lace Sacques, Guipure Lace Sacques, Yak Lace Sacques, both Blk. and Colored Llama Points, and a choice assortment of White Organdie, Swiss, Tarletan, Nainsook, and other materials for evening wear. "Novelties" in Fans, Oxydized Ornaments, and Fine Laces; White and Parti-colored two, three, and six-button Kid Gloves of the celebrated brands of "Harris" and "Jugla," in all sizes.

106, 108, 110 State-st.

DRY GOODS.

Recent Arrivals of Prints at the Reduced Prices, Also, Dress Goods, Ginghams, Bleached and Brown Cottons, and 50 Cases Cottonades. Also,

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 28.

Affairs in the local money market continue devoid of any features of special interest. The weather of the last few days, though still somewhat unsettled, has at least been warmer and more summerlike, and has had a favorable influence on trade and on the prospect for crops. The supply of loanable funds is probably as large here now, in proportion to the demand, as it has been at any time for nearly a year past. Exchange on New York has settled down to par, and remains pretty firm at that price, though, with the increase in receipts of grain that will in all probability be experienced during June, shipments also will increase, and from this time for a month or two the balance of trade is likely to be in favor of the West.

The call of the Comptroller of the Currency for a statement by the National Banks, showing their condition on April 25, excites some surprise, on account of the delay in making it. It has been the custom of the Comptroller to specify some day nearer the date of the call. As the purpose of the statements of the banks is to give the public some idea of their condition near the time of the publication of the statements, the object of specifying a day more than a month back is not apparent. It is possible the object of the Comptroller is to prevent any calculation the part of the banks upon the date of future calls. The condition of the banks, not only in this city, but in all places in the United States, was very different on April 25 from what it is now. In Chicago and in the Eastern cities the deposits were much smaller then than now, and the cash on hand was also much smaller. Had the Comptroller made a call for two statements, one on the 25th of April and one on the 25th of May, it would undoubtedly have shown a great improvement in the condition of the banks during the month.

TRADES-UNIONS AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS.

In one of the recent trades-union assemblies in an Eastern city, the principle was announced by one of the speakers, and generally indorsed by the meeting, that the way to bring capitalists to terms and make them pay higher wages was to "fight capital with capital." The proposed method of doing this was for the trades-union men to draw their money out of the savings banks and use it to establish co-operative manufactories of their own. On this the pertinent comment was made, that the fact that the operatives had money in the savings bank was at least an evidence that the rate of wages they had received had not been unremunerative. The deduction, therefore, is that the discontent among the operatives was rather the result of their accumulation of money, and the consequent increased ambition to do better, than any result of growing poorer, as has always been the plea of strikers for higher wages. The ambition to do better, to accumulate more money, and thus finally become independent of wages by the use of capital, is not mentioned as anything to be condemned; it is a natural ambition; but the contest which the trades-union men insist is being waged between "labor and capital" would, perhaps, be more properly styled a struggle by all to be capitalists. In this connection, however, the Philadelphia *Ledger* argues that it is a mistake to suppose that an increase of savings deposits is an evidence of an increase of wealth in the country,—that "money on deposit in savings banks produces the smallest returns of almost all investments; in fact, savings banks are used more for safe keeping of the principal than for profit as an investment. When the business of the country is most active, and enterprise and industry most productive, the amounts comparatively idle in the savings banks are smallest, and during periods of suspense and uncertainty as to the future are ever largest." We do not think the *Ledger's* position on this point can be sustained by statistics. It is a well known fact that in the spring, summer, and fall, when there are all sorts of enterprises for which much money is disbursed to laborers, savings deposits steadily increase, and that in the first quarter of the year, when a great proportion of such enterprises have been suspended for the winter, savings depositors in the aggregate encroach upon their savings, and that during January, February, and March, savings deposits generally diminish.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	116¼	116¾
5-20s of '64	116	116½
5-20s of '65	117½	118
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	[illegible]	118½
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	[illegible]	121¼
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	119½	120
[illegible]	114	114½
[illegible] (new issue)	114	[illegible]
[illegible] weight)	117½	118¼
[illegible] coupons	117½	118¼
[illegible] Exchange	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sterling Exchange	108¾@109¾	
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	99¾	& int.
Cook County 7s	99¾	& int.
Illinois County and Township 10s		95@98

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday May 28:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Madison st, n e cor of Oakley st, undivided ½ of Lot 61, dated Oct. 1, 1872; consideration $3,000.

Undivided ½ of same, dated Oct. 1, 1872; consideration $3,000.

Eight feet east of and adjoining the above, dated April 5; consideration $1,200.

Indiana st, bet North Market and Franklin sts, n f, 20x100 ft, dated May 17; consideration $3,250.

Cottage Grove av, bet Thirty-First and Thirty-Second sts, w f, 50 ft to alley, dated May 24; consideration $9,000.

Lots 54 and 60 to 61, in Block 9, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated April 25; consideration, $2,800.

North av, bet Robey and Hoyne sts, n f, Lot 41, dated May 5; consideration, $1,600.

Lot 65, in Block 32, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Nov. 27, 1872; consideration, $1,600.

Lots 33 and 34, in Block 3, of Block 40, of w ½ Sec 17, 39, 14, dated May 14; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 22, in Cochran & Baker's Block 38, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated May 1; consideration, $500.

Lot 20, in Block 4 of Block 16, in Wright and Webster's n e ¼ Sec 12, 39, 13, dated May 28; consideration, $2,500.

Archer av, s e cor Blake st, n f, 73x118 ft, dated May 28; consideration, $2,650.

Lot 70, in Block 5 of w ½ s e ¼ Sec 6, 39, 14, dated May 28; consideration, $1,350.

North Sangamon st, 182 ft n of Chicago av, w f, 25x100 ft, dated April 16; consideration, $1,250.

Harvard st, 45 8-10 ft, e of Campbell av, n f, 24x124½ ft, dated Dec. 14, 1872; consideration, $1,000.

Western av, n w corner of Hirsch st, e f, 50x126 ft, dated May 28; consideration, $1,700.

West Twentieth st, 125 ft east of Hoyne, s f, 25x125 ft, dated April 30; consideration, $725.

Sub-Lot 4, of Lot 2, in Block 44, of s e ¼ Sec. 21, 39, 14, dated May 16; consideration, $6,410.

Lot 33, in Block 6, of Ward's Block 12, Sheffield's Addition, dated March 11; consideration, $800.

State st, near n w corner of Thirty-eighth, e f, 25x120 ft, dated April 22; consideration, $2,175.

Lots 7 to 9 in Sawyer's Lots 1 to 4, in Block 2 of University Subdivision, in s ½ n e ¼ Sec 34, 39, 14, dated May 3; consideration, $8,000.

Monroe st, bet Leavitt and Hoyne sts, s f, 50x200 ft, dated May 20; consideration, $5,000.

Same as the above, dated May 20; consideration, $5,000.

West Division st, 120 9-10 ft w of Leavitt st, s f, 24x124 ft, dated May 28; consideration, $1,000.

West Adams st, near Sacramento avenue, s f, 150x124 85-100 ft, dated April 18; consideration, $5,400.

Halsted st, 46 ft s of Thirty-sixth st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated Feb. 7; consideration, $3,362.

Walnut st, near s w corner of Paulina st, n f, 37½x113 ft, dated May 28; consideration, $6,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Halsted st, 239 ft n of Wellington st, w f, 51 ft running to Green Bay road, dated April 4; consideration, $2,666.

Lot 29, in Reynold's s 5 acres of Block 14, of e ½ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $1,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 1 and 2, in Block 1, of n 5 chains of s e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, with improvements, dated May 22; consideration, $5,000.

Lots 34 to 36, in Heintz's Subdivision in n ½ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated May 1; consideration, $1,350.

Lot 41, in Block 4 of w ½ n w ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated March 25; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 27, in Block 1 in Fawcett's Subdivision in s w ¼ of Sec 4, 38, 14, dated April 8; consideration, $3,200.

N 30 feet of Lot 6 and s 20 feet of Lot 4, in Blocks 15 and 16, Cleaverville, dated April 22; consideration, $4,400.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 28.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	7,720	6,300	5,620	6,336
Wheat, bu	67,820	24,986	68,454	7,815
Corn, bu	82,880	300,055	243,505	290,782
Oats, bu	78,600	126,380	84,056	143,026
Rye, bu	745	8,954	....	6,140
Barley, bu	2,800	3,305	1,205	2,174
Grass seed, lbs	21,700	41,300	8,300	....
Flax seed, lbs	....	....	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	7,400	....	1,850	8,900
Cured meats, lbs	136,160	183,380	185,720	328,770
Beef, brls	....	20	240	14
Pork, brls	1,178	783	78	361
Lard, lbs	10,840	6,170	331,857	174,362
Tallow, lbs	13,000	11,150	22,430	....
Butter, lbs	43,694	50,184	24,796	35,540
Dressed hogs, No	....	....	....	....
Live hogs, No	5,166	9,495	2,749	6,118
Cattle, No	3,253	2,286	3,212	1,153
Sheep, No	1,583	297	404	....
Hides, lbs	54,730	60,000	51,150	74,625
Highwines, brls	214	161	369	263
Wool, lbs	233,312	156,370	148,231	238,758
Potatoes, bu	5,574	4,867	2,844	290
Lumber, m ft	4,597	7,258	2,601	1,774
Shingles, m	1,206	4,740	1,332	2,129
Lath, m	447	943	268	105
Salt, brls	5,446	2,931	1,930	657

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 260 bu wheat; 1,116 bu corn; 2,465 bu oats; 2,030 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 122 cars wheat; 154 cars corn; 5,800 bu No. 2 do by canal; 77 cars oats; 7,500 bu rejected do by canal; 5 cars rye; 2 cars barley. Total (360 cars), 165,000 bu.

We referred a few days ago to a proposition to collect the fees for the in inspection of grain from the railroads, instead of from the warehouses, as heretofore. The change has been made, insuring two, and perhaps three, important advantages. The money will now be received by the State officers at the time the work is performed, and thus be available for the payment of current salaries, whereas it used to be collectable only when the grain was taken out of store—perhaps several months after the service of inspection was performed. Then, too, the inspection fees will now be collected on all the grain that is inspected; while under the old arrangement collection was next to impossible on those cars that were unloaded to wagon without the elevator. This grain is no inconsiderable percentage of the whole, and the increase in the receipts may enable the officials to reduce the charge for inspection on each car load; just as the cutting off of 15 per cent of personal deadheadism on the railroad would permit a corresponding reduction on the rate of fare to every one that payeth his way.

An enterprising member of the Board of Trade has opened out a stand on 'Change for the sale of flowers. Several gentlemen want to know if non-members, or those holding short time tickets, will be obliged to employ a broker every time they buy a boquet, and, if so, when the rule will be extended so as to cover apples and peanuts.

A rather interesting case was brought before the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade, to-day. Less than a week ago, a lot of 800 brls of flour, then at Milwaukee, was sold by a Chicago broker, to a fellow-member of the Board of Trade, the transaction occurring on the floor of our Exchange. The flour was delivered and paid for. It was then inspected on behalf of the buyer, and claimed to be inferior to the specification; whereupon demand was made for the return of the money, and refused. The seller, also, refused to arbitrate, on the ground that the buyer should seek his remedy in Milwaukee, not in Chicago. Hence, the case was taken before the Directors. The result has not yet been announced.

THE MARKETS.

There was a fair aggregate of business transacted in the produce markets to-day, but they were generally weak and lower—chiefly as a consequence of finer weather, which not only promises better things for the crops, but indicates larger receipts, both of grain and live stock, in the present. There was no news of special importance from other cities; still the tendency was to an easier feeling; but that did not affect our markets, the decline having occurred before the news was received. The shipping movement was a slow one.

Dry goods met with only a moderate demand, either on local or interior account, and orders were being filled at substantially former rates. Prices are now really low, and no further depreciation in values is looked for. The grocery trade was slightly more active than on the preceding days of the week, and, as a rule, the quoted prices were more firmly adhered to. Butter remains comparatively steady at 10@17c for inferior to common, and at 20@26c for good to choice. In the fish and canned goods markets no new features were developed, and former ruling fairly active and firm, while the latter was dull and easy. Dried fruits were in fair request at about former quotations, a decline of 5c per box in prices of raisins being the only change noted. Hay continues in good demand, both on local and outside account, and the market exhibits a firm tone. Hides and leather were unchanged. There was a fair amount of trading in oils, paints, and colors at yesterday's quotations. Wood is firm at the recent decline, or at $9.00 for beech, and $10.00 for maple.

The demand for lumber at the yards continues fair at about former prices. A moderate business was transacted at the docks. The offerings are still quite large, though the cargoes are gradually being worked off. Prices rule weak at about yesterday's range. There is more inquiry for building materials. Common brick has declined; now quoted at $7.00@7.50; large contracts for brick have been made at these figures. The quotations for other materials are unchanged. Metals are in moderate demand and steady. The usual demand for iron exists. There was no further change in prices. Common bar is rather weak, but imported stock remains firm. Nails and naval stores were unchanged. There were no new features to note in the wool, hop, or broom-corn markets. Hungarian and millet-seed were active, and choice advanced 5c; other seeds were quiet and nominal. Poultry was in light supply and moderate request at about yesterday's prices. Eggs were scarce and higher.

Highwines were quiet and weak at the quotation of yesterday. Holders were firm at 91c, though New York was quoted lower, while buyers generally bid 90@90½c. Sales were reported of 100 brls at 91c per gallon.

Lake freights were quiet, and dull at yesterday's rates: at 5c for corn, 6c for wheat, and 4c for oats, by sail to Buffalo. To Kingston or Oswego, 12½c on wheat, and 11c on corn. Through rates were quoted at 26c for wheat to New York, 26c for corn to Boston, and 25c for corn to Portland. A total of 6 charters was reported (including one from Milwaukee) which will carry out 39,000 bu wheat, 90,050 bu corn, and 30,000 bu oats.

Provisions were again moderately active, for the season, but irregular. Meats were strong, and generally quoted ½c per lb higher, with a fair demand for shipment, while the speculative articles were weak, in sympathy with live hogs, which are again coming in very freely. Mess pork opened strong, and somewhat higher, then declined 60@70c per brl quite rapidly, and closed firmer at a point 45c below the closing price yesterday. Lard was fully 15c per 100 lbs lower, and closed dull. The large receipts of summer hogs are putting a new face upon the provision question, especially in pork, which is coming in quite freely from the country, with scarcely any demand for shipment. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller June, $15.70@15.75; do seller July, $16.10@16.15; do seller August, $16.37½@16.50; lard, cash or seller June, $8.45@8.50; do seller July, $8.75@8.80; summer do, $7.90@8.00. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6⅝@6¾c for shoulders; 8⅜@8½c for short ribs; and 8⅝@8¾c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6⅝@6¾c. English meats, 8⅝@8¾c for short ribs; 8⅞@9c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7½c for shoulders; 9½c for clear ribs; 9⅝c for short clear, and 13@14½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.25; extra mess do, $10.00@10.25; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7¾@8c; grease quotable at 5¼@6½c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, seller June, at $16.00; 150 brls do seller July at $16.60; 100 brls do at $16.50; 200 brls do at $16.40; 500 brls do at $16.10; 600 brls do at $16.05; 750 brls do at $16.00; 1,500 brls do at $15.85; 500 tcs lard seller June (last evening) at $8.65; 250 tcs do at $8.45; 250 tcs do seller July at $8.80; 20,000 lbs short ribs at 8½c; 100,000 lbs do at 8⅜c; 100,000 lbs do seller July at 8⅝c.

Flour was quiet and weak, though holders generally reported no change in prices. The only shipping demand observable was for a few superfines on Canadian account; nor was there much inquiry from the local trade, New York being quoted dull and easier, while our wheat market was lower. Rye flour was a shade firmer on good brands. Bran was in large supply, and again declined 50c per ton. Sales were reported of 100 brls winter extras on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $6.50; 200 brls do at $6.00; 400 brls do on private terms; 200 brls spring superfines at $4.50; 50 brls do at $4.25; 100 brls do at $4.00; 100 brls do at $3.25; 100 brls rye flour at $4.50; 100 brls do at $4.40. Also 10 tons bran at $9.00, and 60 tons do at $8.50, both on track. The following were the quotations at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.50	@11.00
Red winter extras	7.00	@ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.25	@ 7.50
Low to medium	5.00	@ 6.00
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00	@11.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50	@ 8.00
Spring superfines	3.00	@ 5.00
Rye flour	4.15	@ 4.40
Bran	8.50	@ 9.00

Wheat was weak and 1c lower; being quite active before 11 o'clock, and very quiet during the greater part of the regular session. The early advices from Liverpool were stated to be slightly unfavorable to holders; and this, joined to fine weather here, brought out numerous sellers—of options—which enabled a good many of the June shorts to fill in. The offerings of cash wheat were also more liberal, but were generally held too high to suit buyers. There was some shipping demand; but the speculative character of the deal may be inferred from the fact that buyers were at one time willing to pay ½c per bu more for round lots, than for car lots of the same grade. The receipts of wheat are on the increase, both here and at Milwaukee, and they are expected to be much larger than now, should the present fine weather continue, as it is known that a great deal of wheat has been kept back because the ground was too wet for hauling to the depot. Seller June opened at $1.27½, declined to $1.26¾, advanced to $1.27⅛, receded to 126⅝, and closed at 126⅝. Seller July sold at $1.25¾@1.26¾, closing at $1.26. Seller August closed at $1.20½@1.21, and seller the year at $1.14@1.14¼. No. 1 spring was dull at $1.35. Round lots of No. 2 spring sold at $1.28½@1.29, closing at $1.28¾ bid. No. 3 spring was quiet at $1.18½@1.19, and rejected do at $1.02. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.35; 15,000 bu No. 2 spring (part hard) at $1.29; 39,000 bu do at $1.28¾; 5,000 bu do at $1.28⅝; 26,400 bu do at $1.28½; 2,400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.19; 3,200 bu do at $1.18½; 2,000 bu rejected spring at $1.02; 400 bu by sample at $1.35; 1,800 bu do at $1.32; 400 bu do at $1.31½. Total 96,800 bu.

Corn was moderately active, and weak, declining ⅜@½c per bu in sympathy with wheat, after which a liberal business was transacted, chiefly in short-filling. The finer weather brought out more liberal offerings, though the accounts from the country are unanimous in stating that the crop of 1873 cannot be much more than half that of last year. There was a fair shipping demand, but the kind most wanted was rejected, which was strong in consequence, closing at 37c bid. We have still about 4,500,000 bu of corn here, and considerable quantities contracted to be sent here, and many parties are anxious to move it out of the way. Other than the above there is very little corn to come in, the general policy in the country being to hold on for higher prices. Seller June opened at 39½c, declined to 39c, and closed at 39⅛c. Seller July sold at 42½@42⅝c; seller August at 44⅞@44⅜c; and seller the month, or regular No. 2, at 38⅞@38¾c, all closing with buyers at the inside. New receipts closed at 39⅜c. Cash sales were reported of 6,400 bu No. 2 at 39⅜c; 41,800 bu do at 39¼c; 40,000 bu do at 38⅞c; 20,000 bu do at 35⅝c; 25,000 bu do at 38⅞c; 26,200 bu rejected at 37½c; 24,800 bu do at 37c; 10,400 bu do at 36⅝c; 12,000 bu do at 38½c afloat; 800 bu no grade at 32c. Total, 207,400 bu.

Oats were moderately active, and firm at ½c decline. The market opened weak, owing to large receipts, and in sympathy with wheat and corn, but strengthened under a liberal demand, which was chiefly for the June option. The receipts have been very liberal recently, and it is reported that large quantities are to be sent forward yet as fast as they can be loaded. Seller June opened at 32c, and advanced to 32¼c at the close. Seller July sold at 33⅞@34c, closing with the inside bid. Seller the month sold at 31⅞@32c. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu at 32⅛c: 10,200 bu at 32¼c; 3,000 bu at 32c; 15,000 bu at 31½c; 15,000 bu at 31⅜c; 3,600 bu rejected at 30c; 4,200 bu do at 29⅞c; 1,800 bu do at 29½c; 600 bu by sample at 37c; 600 bu do at 33c. Total, 58,200 bu.

Rye was less active, but firm at the advance noted yesterday, with buyers at 68½c and holders generally asking 69c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 69c, and 4,000 bu do at 68½c.

Barley was again inactive, and nominal. We reduce quotations slightly, but they are only approximate in the absence of sales. The range is about 70@78c for No. 2, 63@65c for No. 3, and 43@49c for rejected; the inside in the Rock Island Elevator, and the outside in other houses. Cash sales were limited to 400 bu No. 3 at 65c; 400 bu by sample at 64c; and 200 bu in small lots do at 64@75c. Total, 1,000 bu.

THE CROP PROSPECTS IN EUROPE.

In an article reviewing the condition and prospects of the growing crops in Europe, the New York *Bulletin* says that, although the European grain situation may be regarded as generally favorable to American producers, yet it is far from warranting any speculative combinations for an advance on present rates. Wheat, at present quotation in England, is higher than the average of a series of years, and the utmost that seems warranted is a continuance of the current rates. The food deficiencies of England are very heavy, and are likely to be larger next harvest year than this; but it must be remembered that steam and the telegraph render it possible to count and to obtain every bushel of surplus grain in any part of the world. The present unusual depletion of stocks in Great Britain causes no panic or advance, because the precise quantity of breadstuffs afloat and "in sight" is known, and because it will arrive in time to prevent any downright scarcity. The probabilities are that an American "corner" in wheat would only operate to the disadvantage of the parties concerned, by transferring to other countries our chance of furnishing the quota now expected from the United States.

WHEAT CULTURE.

The New York *Economist* says: "During the period embraced between the years 1865 and 1872, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Missouri, although growing immensely in population and in general productiveness, fell off in their relative yield of wheat; while Minnesota increased its production from 3,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels; Iowa from 13,700,000 to 20,600,000; Kansas from 200,000 to 2,000,000; and Nebraska from 166,000 to 2,500,000. And still the boundaries of the wheat region are extending toward the West. No finer wheat can be grown anywhere than in that section east of the Rocky Mountains which can be utilized by irrigation. Should the experiment of artesian wells succeed generally, as it has in a few cases along the line of the Union Pacific Railway, the entire 600 or 700 miles between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains—once called in all our school geographies the Great American Desert—may in the next half century become one vast wheat field. Northern Minnesota and the central sections along the line of the Northern Pacific Railway will produce the finest wheat in abundance. Manitoba gives excellent promise as a wheat-producing region, while in the Saskatchewan Valley, extending from Lake Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains, and the country directly east of the mountains as far south as New Mexico, there is an area suitable for the production of wheat which bids fair to afford an ample supply of this great staple for centuries to come."

ELGIN BUTTER AND CHEESE MARKET.

ELGIN, Ill., May 28, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Board of Trade rooms had a very business-like appearance yesterday, having been recently fitted up in fine style for the accommodation of the Board, a separate table for each factory being placed against the wall, with name of factory and salesman printed just above. This is a great convenience for both buyer and seller, as it avoids confusion, and any stranger can see at a glance the amount and quality of butter and cheese on the market as he passes around the room. A large attendance of both buyers and sellers were present, but the samples were so new that the transactions were not very large. The weather is becoming so warm that cheese must be better cured to stand long shipments. Orders from Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri were noticed. About 900 boxes cheese changed hands at a decline of about ½c per lb from last week's prices; bout 1,000 lbs dairy butter at 20@22c, and 5,000 lbs creamy butter at 28@32c. Yours, OBSERVER.

LATEST.

In the afternoon, wheat was fairly active and ½@⅝c lower on the June option. No. 2 spring sold at $1.26⅛@1.26¼ seller June, closing at the inside. Corn was active and declined ⅝c, closing at 38¾@38⅞c seller June, 42½c seller July, and 44¼ seller August. Other grain and provisions were inactive. A charter was made for wheat to Kingston at 12½c; capacity, 19,500 bu.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 28.

ALCOHOL—We continue quote 94 per cent proof firm at $1.82@1.87.

BROOM CORN—A liberal movement is reported in good grades, which are all the time working firmer, as the supply is not abundant. The poor grades are plenty and inactive. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 6@7c; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½@4c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUTTER—The market was without new features. The demand continues fair and about equal to the daily receipts, hence prices rule comparatively steady. Following are the quotations: Strictly choice yellow dairy, 24@26c; medium to good, 18@21c; inferior to common, 10@17c.

BAGGING—There was a light movement in this class of goods at former prices. We repeat our list, as follows: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

BEANS AND PEAS—The inquiry is moderate, and chiefly for choice beans; common grades and peas are rather slow. We quote: Choice hand-picked navies, $2.50@2.60; do mediums, $2.40@2.45; inferior grades, $1.25@2.00; green peas (in brls), $1.40@1.50; yellow, do (in bags), $1.25.

BUILDING MATERIAL—Trade is picking up considerably, and, should the weather continue favorable, a fair business is anticipated by dealers. The supply of all materials is large and increasing. New brick will be in the market in a few days, and large contracts have already been made at $7.00@7.50. Sewer brick is also lower. Stucco and cement are steady. We quote: Stucco, $3.50@3.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $6.50@7.50 per brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 per brl; marble dust, $3.[illegible]@3.60; lime in bulk, 85c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.[illegible] per brl; white sand, per brl, $1.75@2.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $7.00@7.50; sewer brick, $10.00; country brick, $12.00, delivered; Milwaukee pressed, $32.50, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Indiana pressed, $22.00@24.00; do common, $12.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00, or $10.00 per ton. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of [illegible] and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.[illegible]
8x14 to 10x15	8.10	12.[illegible]
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.[illegible]
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.[illegible]
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.[illegible]
36x60 to 40x60	....	45.[illegible]

CHEESE—Fine goods are in fair request, and are held at full prices, but for anything not strictly prime the market is weak. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: New York factory, new, 12½@13½c; Elgin factory, 12½@13½c; Ohio factory, new, 11@12½c; Western factory, new, 11@12½c.

COAL—Prices were without change of importance, the following being current at most of the yards: Lehigh, lump, $12.00; prepared, $12.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Blossburg, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Flour barrels met with a light steady demand. Packer's goods are quiet. Cooper stock is coming in rather more freely. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@20.00; do bucked or sawed, $20.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $24.00@28.00; do bucked, $30.00@33.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in active request, and 1@1½c higher, owing to the light supply. Quotable at 14@15c. Sales comprise 60 cases at 15c; 205 cases at 14½c; 300 doz at 14c.

FEATHERS—Owing to continued scarcity and an active demand, the market rules firm at the given prices; Prime to choice live geese at 75@77c, from first hands; do jobbing prices, 82@85c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, 45@70c; chicken, 8@10c.

FISH—Remains steady and firm at the annexed range of prices: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.87½@7.00; No. 2 do, $6.75; No. 1 shore mackerel ½ brl, $11.50@11.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.50@6.75; George's codfish, $6.75@7.00; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 35@37c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—A further decline in raisins is noted, with which exception prices range substantially the same as on yesterday. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16c; Turkish prunes, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.35@2.45; Zante currants, 7½@7¾c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 6@7c; Western do, 5@5½c; Southern do, 4@5c; peaches, pared, 17@19c; peaches, halves, 5@6½c; do, mixed, 4¾@5c; blackberries, 9@9½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 22@24c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 9@9½c; pecans, 11@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 4½@6c.

GROCERIES—Business was fair to-day, and a rather better feeling seemed to prevail among the jobbing trade generally. Prices were not subjected to any quotable change, most articles in the list being held with a fair degree of firmness, at the annexed prices:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 33@33½c; O. G. Java, 27½@28½c; Java, No. 2, 26½@28c; fancy Rio, 24½@25c; choice do, 24½@24¾c; prime Rio, 24@24½c; good do, 23½@23¾c; common do, 22½@23c; roasting do, 21½@22c; Singapore, 24½@24¾c; Costa Rica, fancy, 25@25½c; do, prime, 24½@24¾c; Maracaibo, 23½@24c.

CANDLES—star, full weight, 20@20½c; stearine, full weight, 15@15½c; do short weight, 14@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 8½@9c; Louisiana, 7¾@8¼c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13@13¼c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 11¾@12c; A, standard, 10¾@11c; do No. 2, 10½@10⅝c; B, 10½@10⅝c; extra C, 10¼@10½c; C No. 2, 10¼@10⅜c; yellow C, 10@10¼c; choice brown, 10@10½c; prime do, 9½@9¾c; fair do, 9@9¼c; choice molasses sugar, 9¾@10c; fair do, 9@9¼c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9¾@10c; do prime, 9½@9¾c; do fair, 8¾@9¼c; common, 7¾@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.33@1.35; silver drips extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@83c; do prime, 73@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 27@28c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23½@24½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@6¾c; German mottled, 6¼@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4¼@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9¼@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples continue dull and weak. Lemons and oranges are in fair request and firm. Strawberries were in better supply this morning. Early sales were made at 40@45c per bu. Receivers were compelled to accept 25@35c at the close. We quote: Apples, good to choice, $4.00@5.50 per brl from store. Lemons, $8.00@9.00. Oranges, $8.00@10.00. Pineapples, $2.50@4.50 per doz. Bananas, $3.00@7.00 per bunch. Gooseberries, 12½c per quart. Strawberries, 25@35c.

HOPS—Were quiet and nominal at 25@45c for common to choice Western.

HAY—Nothing new was noted in the hay market. The demand equaled the supply, and holders were asking and obtaining full former rates. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.50@16.50; prairie pressed, $12.00@13.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $16.00@17.50; prairie, loose, $14.00@16.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Continue quiet and steady, at the following quotations: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured light, 10½@11c; do heavy, 9¼@10c; part cured, 9@9½c; green calf, 15@16c; veal kip, 12½@13c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry flint, 19@20c; long-haired kip, 10½c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand continues moderate, and the market weak at the recent decline. We repeat:

Iron	4 8-10@	4 5-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6	@ 5-10	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6¾	@ 7	rates
Russia iron	20@21c		rates
Russia iron, No. 1 stained	18c		℔ lb
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	℔ lb
American tool steel	17½	@18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20	℔ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½c	rates

LEATHER—We quote the market quiet, at firm and unchanged prices:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@	41
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@	43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	65@	1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	25@	27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@	35
Rough upper damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@	1.45
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.50
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.10@	1.65

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade continues to improve, the movement on both local and interior account being much more liberal. The market is steady at the quotations following:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.00; do, 12x12, $15.50; do, 14x20, $16.00; do, roofing, IO, $14.50; do, 20x28, $30.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 20 per cent is made from the list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7¼c.

NAILS—Were in fair request at $5.12½. For 100 keg lots a discount of 12½c is allowed. We repeat: 10@60d, per keg, $5.12½ rates; 8d do, $5.37½; 6d do, $5.62½; 4d do, $6.00; 3d do, $6.62½; 3d do, fine, $8.12½; 2d do, $8.37½; clinch, $7.50.

NAVAL STORES—There was no further change. The demand is fair at the annexed prices; Manilla rope, ℔ lb, 19c; sisal rope, ℔ lb, 16@17c; hemp sash cord, ℔ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℔ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@5.50; pitch, ℔ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, brl, bale, $5.00@6.00.

OILS—Carbon and linseed were firm, with something of an upward tendency. Lard continues weak. Whale, sperm, and other descriptions comparatively were steady. We quote: Carbon, 19@19½c; extra lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, $1.09; do boiled, $1.05; whale, 87c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot, oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 57@58c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 20c; naphtha, common, 16@17c.

PIG IRON—Met with a fair inquiry at former quotations. We repeat our list as follows: Scotch (according to brand), $52.00@56.00; Tuscarawas, $61.00; Massillon, $61.00; Lake Superior, $58.00@59.00; Chicago stone coal, $57.00; Missouri stone coal, $57.00@58.00.

POULTRY—The supply was not very large, though about equal to the demand. Good sized spring chickens are salable, but the demand for turkeys and old chickens has fallen off considerably. There was no change in prices. Turkeys sold at 12@12½c; chickens at $4.00@4.50; spring do at $2.50@3.00. Sales were reported of 3 coops turkeys at 12@12½c; 14 coops chickens at $4.50; 10 coops do at $4.00; 5 coops spring at $2.50@3.00.

POTATOES—Peachblows in car lots were easier, owing to larger offerings; quotable at 45@52½c; new potatoes were dull and lower; sales were made at $3.50@4.00 per brl. Sales include 1 car choice peachblows at 52½c; 2 cars at 50c; 1 car at 43c, all on track; 2 cars at 55c delivered.

SEEDS—Hungarian was active and advanced 5c; quoted firm at $1.25@1.35 for fair to choice; millet was in good request, and choice was higher, sales being made at $1.00. Timothy was quiet and nominally firm at $4.00@4.25. Clover and flax were inactive. Sales were reported of 150 bags choice Hungarian at $1.35; 190 bags do at $1.30; 102 bags at $1.25; 110 bags choice millet at $1.00; 54 bags at 80c.

SALT—Dairy and the fine grades were in fair request on local and interior account. Coarse grades are quiet. Diamond C and ground solar are 15c lower. We quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.50@4.75; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.50; ground alum, $2.30@2.40; Turk's Island, $2.00.

TEAS—There is an increasing inquiry for teas, and at the low rates now current the market is fairly firm. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 85c@$1.00; fair to good do, 65@75c; common do 40@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Prices range as follows, where they are steady:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—At the late reduction a good demand exists, and the market is firm. We repeat our list as follows: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

VEGETABLES—Were in large supply and lower. The demand is moderate. Annexed are the quotations: Peas, $3.00@3.50 per bu; string beans, $3.00 per box; cucumbers, 75@90c per doz; new onions, per doz, 25@35c; spinach, $1.75@2.50 per brl; radishes, 25@40c; squash, 7@8c per lb; asparagus, 50c@$1.00; pie plant, 1@2½c per lb; lettuce, 25@50c per doz; cabbage, $1.75@2.00 per doz; turnips, 30@50c per doz; beets at 50c per doz; tomatoes, $3.00; carrots, 50c.

WOOL—There was no change in the market. Old wool is going off slowly, the folloing being the prices current:

Tub, washed, extra medium	51@55c
Tub, washed, common to fair	45@52c
Common dingy	45@47c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	43@46c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, medium light	43@45c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	37@42c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@35c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	27@30c
Super, pulled	38@43c
Extra, pulled	38@44c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

Prices for new wool are from 3@5c lower than the above.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 28.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	6,057	5,920	152
Tuesday	5,166	8,258	1,583
Wednesday	3,500	13,000	700
Total	14,723	27,178	2,435
Same time last week	10,969	27,304	2,453
Week before last	14,392	41,352	1,910

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,603	3,777	
Tuesday	2,740	6,312	404
Total	6,343	10,089	404

CATTLE—In comparison with yesterday's market the changes to-day were few and unimportant. There was no noticeable improvement in the demand; on the contrary, the purchases of outside buyers were on a less liberal scale than during the previous days of the week, and but for the fact that the receipts were considerably smaller, holders would, no doubt, have been forced to accept materially lower prices. As it was, the market was weak and unsettled, and closed heavy, with many cattle left in the yards unsold. There were a number of really fine droves of from 1,350 to 1,450 lbs average, but the highest figure obtainable was $5.85, while with perhaps a half-dozen exceptions, nothing fetched over $5.65. Sales were reported at $3.50@4.25 for bulls, scrawny heifers, stags, old oxen, and scallawag steers, at $4.50@5.00 for medium to good butchers' stock; at $4.50@4.90 for stockers, and at $4.80@5.85 for common to extra shipping steers. The most notable sale of the day was reported by Gregory, Scrader & Co., they selling 79 fat corn-fed Cherokee steers, averaging 1,211 lbs, at $5.50.

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
78	choice steers	1,367	$5.65
47	good steers	1,357	5.55
48	good steers	1,283	5.45
79	good steers	1,212	5.50
14	stockers	1,023	4.90
16	good steers	1,301	5.50
16	good steers	1,305	5.55
16	extra steers	1,471	5.85
16	good steers	1,256	5.40
14	choice steers	1,353	5.60
20	good steers	1,092	5.35
19	good steers	1,277	5.45
48	choice steers	1,290	5.60
15	choice steers	1,418	5.70
16	choice steers	1,282	5.60
16	good steers	1,256	5.40
18	good steers	1,305	5.50
15	choice steers	1,310	5.65
15	extra steers	1,466	5.85
79	Cherokee steers	1,211	5.50
14	stock steers	1,093	4.90
18	cows	1,034	4.37½
16	good steers	1,215	5.45
16	choice steers	1,292	5.75
26	good steers	1,413	5.30
16	good steers	1,090	5.12½
84	Texas cattle	1,191	5.00
57	Texas cattle	920	4.80
57	Texas cattle	908	4.80
33	good cattle	1,249	5.40
16	extra cattle	1,340	5.85
30	Cherokee steers	760	4.62½
23	stockers	675	4.00
19	choice steers	1,522	5.85
19	Texas steers	1,026	4.65
39	Texas steers	1,036	4.50

HOGS—The situation of the hog market was rather less favorable for sellers than on yesterday or Monday, the demand being less urgent, and prices ruling 5c per 100 lbs lower. The easier feeling was the result of the increased supply, the fresh receipts amounting to about 13,000 head. Sales were effected at $4.60@4.65 for poor to common coarse uneven and mixed lots, at $4.75@4.85 for medium, and at $4.90@5.00 for good to choice. Few sold above $4.90, while the bulk changed hands at $4.75@4.85. The market closed quiet and easy.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
58	227	$4.80	59	314	$5.00	40	274	$5.00
86	140	4.80	69	331	4.95	55	284	5.00
61	202	4.90	61	318	4.00	52	274	4.90
54	203	5.00	22	308	4.00	59	208	4.90
56	216	4.75	48	183	4.85	113	251	4.90
54	176	4.85	118	201	4.85	69	208	4.85
58	206	4.85	44	180	4.80	51	222	4.85
62	218	4.75	56	239	4.85	101	233	4.80
54	268	4.75	54	247	5.00	54	264	4.80
55	221	4.75	59	211	4.87½	55	220	4.75
47	240	4.75	118	203	4.95	48	250	4.65
58	200	4.85	55	239	4.80	61	193	4.95
37	349	4.65	47	274	4.75	59	230	5.00
48	250	4.65	62	216	4.75	56	184	4.90
49	240	4.65	218	231	4.75	57	241	4.85
35	282	4.60	60	208	4.95	57	229	4.80
97	226	4.65	108	374	4.95	117	225	4.95
61	200	4.95	54	267	4.75			

SHEEP—Were in light supply, and in light demand, with, no decided change in values, sales making at $3.50@5.25, according to quality.

LUMBER.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 28.

The market was moderately active at about yesterday's range of prices. The receipts have been light, and the stocks on hand have been considerably reduced. Of the large fleet which was offered Monday there are now but few cargoes left. The trading has been principally with city dealers, though there was some inquiry from outside parties. Prices were easy at $10.00@11.00 for common boards; $14.00@15.00 for good boards and strips; $10.25@10.50 for joists and scantling. Shingles are steady at $3.00 and lath at $2.50. Following are the sales: Cargo schr C. North, from North Menomonee, 75 m common lumber, 75 m common lumber at $11.00; 300 m A shingles at $3.00. Cargo schr Racine, from Muskegon, 150 m boards and strips at $13.00. Cargo schr Gertrude, from Goldin, 65 m boards and strips at $10.00. Dousman, from Oconto, 240 m strips and boards at $14.37½; 35 m lath at $2.50. Norris, from Oconto, 240 m boards and strips at $14.00; 100 m lath at $2.500. Nansen, from Ludington, 180 m, mostly 2-inch, at $10.00. C. C. Trowbridge, from Cheboygan, 220 m mill run lumber at $16.50. Gertrude, from Golden, 65 m coarse common at $10.00.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $3,000; Ludington, $2.75@3.00; Muskegon, $3.25@3.50; Oconto, $3.50@4.00; Menomonee, $3.25@3.50; Pentwater, $2.75; White Lake, $2.50@2.75; Grand Haven, $2.50.

AT THE YARDS.

The demand continues fair, the following prices being as a rule adhered to. Hardwood is in request and firm.

First clear	$52.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00	@42.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@24.00
Common siding	20.00	@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	34.00	@36.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	37.00	@40.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	26.00	@28.00
C stock boards	16.00	@20.00
Common boards	13.00	@15.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	13.00	@14.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	15.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	14.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@15.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@16.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@25.00
Lath	2.00	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50	@ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.12½	@ 3.25
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@75.00; common, $40.00@50.00; cull, $30.00@35.00; flooring, $50.00@60.00.

Ash—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Hickory—Clear, $35.00@45.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@30.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00.

Cherry—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@30.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $35.00@40.00.

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED .... May 28.

Schr Fannie & Floy, Saugatuck, 68 m lumber, 55 m lath.
Schr Rainbow, Erie, 450 tons coal.
Schr S. T. Atwater, Erie, 615 tons coal.
Schr Topsey, Muskegon, 135 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Brig Starlight, Little Suamico, 150 m lumber.
Prop City of Detroit, Port Huron, 1,200 bxs herring, 900 pkgs fish.
Schr Northeast, Buffalo, 700 tons coal.
Stmr Manitowoc, Two Rivers, 340 sks wheat, 292 brls pork, and sundries.
Stmr St. Albans, Ogdensburgh, 224 bars iron, 20 brls oil.
Schr Kitty Grant, Saugatuck, 70 m lumber.
Schr Robert Howlett, White Lake, 160 m lumber.
Schr G. D. Dousman, Oconto, 238 m lumber.
Barge Lucy J. Clark, Buffalo, 580 tons coal.
Schr J. C. Harrison, Erie, 940 tons coal.
Schr Camden, Buffalo, 1,100 tons coal (egg).
Schr G. E. Purington, White River, 125 m lumber, 24 brls fish.
Schr M. J. Wilcox, Buffalo, 550 tons coal.
Schr Potomac, Oconto, 180 m lumber.
Schr Pamlico, Buffalo, 100 tons coal.
Schr Hubbard, Erie, 500 tons coal.
Schr Winslow, Buffalo, 1,300 tons coal.
Schr James C. King, Buffalo, 900 tons coal.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, 110 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr A. Plugger, Muskegon, 85 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Prop Venus, Ludington, 230 m lumber.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Barge Active, Peshtigo, 350 m lumber.
Schr Hamlet, Ford River, 160 m lumber.
Schr Day Spring, Frankfort, 80 m lumber.
Schr Rust, Oconto, 200 m lumber.
Schr Golden Fleece, Buffalo, 750 tons coal.
Bark V. B. Watson, Buffalo, 860 tons coal.
Schr Gold Hunter, Erie, 475 tons coal.
Prop W. T. Graves, Buffalo, 900 tons coal.
Schr Ralph Campbell, Ford River, 2 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Prop J. S. Hurd, Hancock, Marquette, 700 hides, 5 tons copper, 239 tons iron ore, 316 tons pig iron.
Schr Mary S. Higgie, Oconto, 250 m lumber, 90 m lath.
Scow Laurel, Duck Lake, 70 m lumber, 21 m lath.

CLEARED .... May 28.

Bark Kate Darley, Buffalo, 27,000 bu corn.
Prop Europe, Montreal, 10 brls lard, 25 brls beef, 250 brls pork, 393 brls flour.
Schr F. B. Gardner, Buffalo, 25,500 bu rye.
Prop St. Louis, Buffalo, 13,038 bu wheat, 8,800 bu corn, 1,600 brls flour, 395 boxes soap.
Schr J. B. Wilbur, Buffalo, 26,000 bu corn.
Bark Unadilla, Buffalo, 25,800 bu corn.
Bark John F. March, Buffalo, 25,500 bu corn.
Bark James F. Joy, Buffalo, 37,400 bu corn.
Bark Lafenter, Buffalo, 26,600 bu corn.
Prop Brooklyn, Ogdensburgh, 11,154 bu corn, 100 brls flour.
Schr James D. Sawyer, Buffalo, 44,000 bu corn.

LAKE FREIGHTS

Were dull at 5c for corn to Buffalo, at 6c for wheat, and 4c for oats by sail, and 4½c by steam, to Buffalo. To Oswego or Kingston, 11½@12½c for corn and wheat. The engagements reported were: To Buffalo, schr Annie Sherwood, corn at 5c; propellers Idaho and Jas. Fisk, Jr., corn and oats through to New York; to Port Colborne or Kingston, schr Kate L. Bruce, wheat at 6c or 12½c; to Walkerville, prop East, corn at 5c; to Montreal, prop Lake Ontario, wheat on private terms. From Milwaukee to Buffalo, prop Chicago, wheat at 7c. The schr Floretta was taken in the afternoon for wheat to Kingston at 12½c. Total capacity equal to 58,500 bu wheat, 90,000 bu corn, 30,000 bu of oats.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The barge mercury collided with the schr J. C. Harrison about 8 o'clock last evening, outside, the barge being bound out. The bowsprit of the schooner and the mainmast of the barge were carried away. Both vessels came into port.

—The Schr Cecelia, light, is said to be ashore at Black Lake, between Grand River and Muskegon. The fog was so dense in that locality, yesterday, that vessels could hardly find the ports.

—The new barge Marionette is in port for the first time. She belongs to the Menominee Barge Company, and carries about 600,000 feet of lumber.

—The shipping agents quote seamen's wages at $1.50@2.00 per day, $1.75@2.00 being the rate for the lumber trade. Sailors are plenty.

—A dispatch was received in this city about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon from Capt. Tighe, of the schr Traveler, saying that his vessel was ashore nine miles this side of Sheboygan, and requesting that a tug be sent to his assistance. The Hagerman was immediately got in readiness, and took her departure about 5 o'clock. The Traveler was bound for the Bay, light, and left this port at a late hour Monday night. It is supposed she went on in a fog, and can be got off without difficulty.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

—A Detroit paper says: We learn that on Harrington's wood dock, one mile south of the Richmondville Mills, on Lake Huron, two red range lights will be displayed at night.

—The schooner Willie Keller, while passing through the bridge on the Welland Canal, had her mizzen-mast carried away. She is at the Detroit dry dock for repairs.

—The new northeast dock at Escanaba is fast approaching completion. One side will be in readiness for loading vessels about the 1st of June.

—Mr. Monro, the engineer designated by the Public Works Department of Canada to superintend the Welland Canal enlargement, recommends the connection of the Welland Canal with Lake Erie to be established at Port Maitland (or the Grand River as it is generally known). Port Maitland is some 20 miles farther up the lake than the present outlet at Port Colborne, and far more easy of access in all weather. It has beside the advantage of being open earlier in the spring, in some instances as much as two weeks. Piers running a south-southwest course and extending some 1,400 feet from shore, and forming a wide entrance, are already located.

—The steamer Atlantic, which was sunk twenty-one years ago by coming in collision with the prop Ogdensburgh, near Long Point, is to be raised by the Western Wrecking Company, of Cleveland. It is supposed that, outside the value of the boat, there is much valuable treasure still on board the Atlantic, as she was sunk in 162 feet of water, and has laid quietly on the bottom ever since. The apparatus of the wrecking steamer Alice Strong has been refitted throughout, being supplied with all the modern improvements. The expedition expects to commence operations about the middle of June. This is believed to be the most extensive undertaking in the wrecking line ever attempted on the lakes.

—James McConnell, second mate of the propeller Granite State, fell from the Lafayette swing-bridge to the dock below, at Toledo, a few nights since, and severely injured himself.

—The following are the prevailing coal-rates: To Chicago (down-town docks) free, $1.30; Milwaukee, free, $1.20; Buffalo, free, $1.25; Detroit and Wyandotte, free, 65c; Hamilton and Kingston, straight, $2.25 gold. Iron ore from Marquette to Cleveland, $3.38; from Marquette to Erie, $3.50.—*Cleveland Herald.*

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$6,000,000.
Bonds Due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent, payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New York.
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Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.
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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Spring Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS
Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	‡ 3:25 p. m.	†10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:00 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.
Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:20 p. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:45 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	‡11:00 p. m.	§ 6:50 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 8:15 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
Effingham Passenger	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:25 a. m.
Kankakee Passenger	* 4:50 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:25 a. m.	* 7:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:00 a. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 8:00 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*10:00 a. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	*10:25 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:20 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:00 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.
Ticket offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	‡10:45 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	‡10:45 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	‡11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Accom. via Main Line	* 5:30 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†9:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.
Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 155 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:20 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§ 6:20 a. m.
Fast Line	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
(OPEN TO ROSELLE.)
Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 13 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Roselle Accommodation	5:00 p. m.	9:10 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	6:15 a. m.	10:51 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	3:30 p. m.	7:21 p. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.
From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 26 LaSalle-st., corner Washington; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 9:40 a. m.	8:45 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 6:10 p. m.	3:45 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:57 a. m., 8:25 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
FOR SALE AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—25x180 ON CALUMET-AV., NEAR Twenty-sixth-st., only $125.
50x165, Michigan-av., near Thirty-first-st.
50 or 100x165 on Wabash-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.
50x165, Indiana-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.
100x165, Grand boulevard, near Forty-first-st., at a big bargain.
100x[illegible], northwest corner Cottage Grove-av. and Forty-fifth-st.
[illegible], southeast corner Cottage Grove-av. and Forty-seventh-st.
111x165, northeast corner Wabash-av. and Fifty-fourth.
50x165, Wabash-av., near Fifty-eighth-st.
50x165, Prairie-av., near Fiftieth-st.
Several lots on Dearborn-st., between Jackson and Harrison, cheap.
100x100 corner on VanBuren-st., near Dearborn, cheap.
J. HENRY WEIL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—TWO STORES, WITH LIVING ROOMS above, corner Taylor-st. and Western-av., east front; $4,000 and $5,000. Will exchange for lots inside.
House and lot corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-ninth-st., 25x153, $12,000.
House and lot on West Jackson-st., near Throop, two-story, 9 rooms, $5,500.
Honore-st., two-story and basement brick, and frame barn, all new, good neighborhood, east front, modern improvements, 150 feet from Adams-st., $6,500.
Park-av., near Page-st., marble front octagon, 5 marble mantels, all modern improvements, first-class, $12,000. Will rent.
House and lot corner Lake and Sangamon-sts., corner lot on Lake, 12 rooms, lot 50x125. Easy terms.
J. W. REDENBERG, Room 4, 99 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, 180 WEST WASHington-st.:
$9,000—$3,000 down, balance easy, 50x125 feet, with two-story 10-room dwelling, barn, water, gas, on Washington-st., between Horne and Leavitt, south front.
$9,000—$30x110 feet, 14 room dwelling, store-room 18x60, barn holds 8 horses; rents for $125 per month, on Halsted-st., near Twelfth and front.
$[illegible]—$1,000 down, balance in 4 years, 12-room new two-story dwelling; lot 24x125 to alley; water, gas, and bath, south front on Van Buren-st., just east of Hoyne.
$2,400 cash—Four lots on Washington-st., 100 feet west of Central Park; 2 corner lots.

FOR SALE—LOT 50x150, ASHLAND-AV., NEAR Monroe-st.
75x200, Ashland-av., near Monroe.
Brick house 402 West Randolph-st., $8,000; bargain.
Lot on Madison-st., east of Central Park, 25x120.
House and lot 563 West Indiana-st., 25x118.
2 lots on Warren-av., near Stanton; no payment down if party builds.
House and lot 276 Warren-av.
Lot 26x188 on Adams-st., near Laflin.
D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HURLBUT-ST., 25 FEET, NEAR WEBster-av., $1,500.
Madison-st.—27 feet, near Fifth-av., south front.
Fifth-av.—37 feet, between Washington and Madison-sts., east front.
Sherman-st.—187 feet, between Harrison and Polk-sts.
Wabash-av.—200 feet, east front, near Thirty-ninth-st.; $125.
Wabash-av.—175 feet, corner Fifty-fourth-st.; $60.
State-st.—No. 1382, near Twenty-eighth-st.; $6,500.
Prairie-av.—No. 1498, near Thirty-second-st.; $6,000.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house on Indiana-av., lot 24x180, 9 rooms, bath-room, &c., $9,500.
Frame house on Prairie-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., east front, lot 26x125; $4,700; easy terms.
Hyde Park, good house with basement cellar, 2-story, 50x125 feet on Hyde Park-ave.; near depot, $6,000; $500 cash, balance on time to suit.
Fine place on Washington-av., Hyde Park, 100x158, northwest corner Fifty-seventh-st. $14,000. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS FOR HOMES OR INvestment, on Halsted, Murray, Union, Desplaines, and Wallace-sts. High property, full-sized lots, one block from Pavilion Parkway, easily accessible from the city by rail, but a short walk from the Stock-Yards. These lots are located where they will rapidly advance in value, and are offered at prices so low and on terms so favorable that the poorest have no excuse in not investing. Price, $275 to $500, on five years' time, or in small monthly payments. Printed abstracts furnished. Apply to F. H. PUTNAM, Transit House, Stock-Yards, or POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST LOTS ON West Side, fronting on Division, Leavitt, and Shober-sts., near Wicker Park. Good neighborhood; lots 124 feet deep, with sidewalks and city water. Price, $650, $700, and $1,000. Terms one-third cash. Warrantee deeds and abstracts of title. A reduction on first cash payment; if required, to those who build this spring. Inquire of F. ARNOLD & CO., Greenebaum's Bank, No. 76 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—GROVE PARK BOULEVARD AND Union-av., 183x185 feet on northwest corner; fronts also on Cottage Grove-av. 160 feet. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SHURTLIFF-AV., NEAR THIRTY-fifth-st., cottage, 5 rooms, and lot 25x125, $2,600. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—BY JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.
Harrison-st., $500, easy terms.
Congress-st., $500, easy terms.
[illegible]-st., $1,000, monthly payments.
[illegible]-st., $500, monthly payments.

FOR SALE—A WELL-BUILT 2-STORY AND BASEment, 10-room house, and lot, on Langley-av. and Forty-second-st., [illegible] $4,500—$500 down, $2,000 in 5 years, LOW, [illegible] monthly payments. LINGLE & DARLOW, 122 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—[illegible] lot on Hamilton-st., [illegible] FOR CASH—FINE you certainly will lose it near Adams-st., only $1,200; WILLIE, 134 South Clark-st., to-day. R. G. GOODWILLIE.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—[illegible] BARGAINS FOR CASH. Neat cottage, Illinois-st., near [illegible]; $800. Cottage and lot, Weston-st., can be removed, $1,300. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 134 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LAKE-ST. BUSINESS LOT, [illegible], east of Western-av., only $125 per foot, $150. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 134 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOT, ONLY $80 PER FOOT, on Division-st., 40 feet west of Larrabee. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 134 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$250 DOWN—BRICK COTTAGE AND lot, Butterfield-st., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth, $3,250; long time. Possession immediately. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 134 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, ONLY A FEW LEFT—Arnold-st., near Forty-fourth, $[illegible]; Forty-fourth-st., near [illegible]; Hurry up if you expect them. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 134 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—GREATEST BARGAIN ON RECORD—$2,200—Small, neat cottage, picket fence, two fine lots; 788 Fourth-st., next to corner Oakley; $400 down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 134 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ON ONTARIO-ST., NEAR PINE-ST., 20, 40, or 60 feet, very desirable, and for sale at a bargain. Will take other property in part payment. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A NICE COZY cottage on West Monroe-st.; price, $4,500. WM. M. WHITNEY & CO., 128 LaSalle-st., northeast corner Madison.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, LOTS ON WESTERN-av., Polk and Taylor-sts., and Campbell-av.; parties wishing to build, no money required down. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—BUILDING AND LEASE-hold Nos. 195 and 197 East Lake-st., now rented for $7,800 a year for 5 years to first-class tenants. Apply on the premises, up stairs.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON MONTHly payments, 2 new houses corner of Taylor-st. and Campbell-av.; 9 rooms each. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, on premises, or 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, 132x255 feet on Twenty-second-st., northwest corner of Allport-st. Also other pieces. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—WANTED, A CUSTOMER FOR NICE cottage on West Monroe-st. WM. M. WHITNEY & CO., 128 LaSalle-st., northeast corner Madison.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOT 132X265 ON Twenty-second-st., corner of Allport, and opposite the gas works; railroad on Twenty-second-st.; easy terms. AYRES & BOFF, 74 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY GREAT BARGAIN—100X160 feet on Michigan-av., near Forty-fifth-st. GEO. A. EMERY, 164 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—FINE LOTS ON Washington-st. and Warren-av., corner, and east of California-st.; easy terms. LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 162 LaSalle-st., Room 17 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR HORSE AND buggy or team and carriage, 100 feet, south front, on Fitch-st. S. DELAMATER, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN PARK—LOTS FRONTING Fullerton-av., Racine-av., Fremont-st., and Webster-av., in the neighborhood of Lincoln Park; street railway within a few blocks; cheap lots and on very easy terms. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, 10 rooms, with furnace and gas fixtures, near corner Thirty-second-st. and Rhodes-av., $8,500; easy terms; possession immediately. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—FINE LOTS ON INDIANA-AV., NEAR Thirty-fifth-st., 180 feet deep, only $200 per foot. Also, on Prairie-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st., $90 to $95 per foot. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN THIS WEEK TO A PARTY having $3,000 or $4,000 for first payment; 2 houses and 50x150 feet of ground, south front, one of the finest locations about Union Park. If you wish to make a profitable and productive investment call and see us. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 41 and 43 Otis Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS, BARGAINS—DECIDE to-day: Cottage and lot, First-st., near Paulina, $1,600. Cottage suited for two families, and lot, Hubbard-st., near Robey, $1,900. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 134 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—25 LOTS ON SOUTH ASHLAND-AV., two blocks north of Boulevard. Horse on this lane this season; will give a bargain. Address Z 42, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY FRAME HOUSE OF [illegible]-five rooms, partly finished. For particulars apply at office of SWAN, CLARK & CO., Robey-st., near Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—NEW HOUSE OF 12 rooms on South Robey-st., $3,700; $700 cash, balance, 5 years' time, 8 per cent interest; must be sold. HAY & CO., 32 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL NEW 5-ROOM COTtage at Park [illegible], RHODES [illegible]. Price $1,000, on small monthly payments. [illegible] & CLARKE, 151 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE, AN ELEGANT RESIdence, east front, on Michigan-av., near Sixteenth-st.; will take all over the incumbrance in unimproved property. THOS. A. HILL, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$3,000 CASH WILL BUY A SPLENDID bargain in acre property, west of Park, near Madison-st. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 138 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE-HOUSE AND LOT NO. 293 South Jefferson-st.; will be sold at a bargain. Call on the owner, D. O. GEARY, 74 West Madison-st. House and title perfect.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST-CLASS BRICK dwellings, large and well built, with all modern improvements, in first-class location, worth $15,000, will sell for $12,000, or less, as I must raise some money soon. Address Z 56, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT brown stone front, 12 rooms, Park-av., corner [illegible]. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—DOCK AT BRIDGEPORT (GREAT Eastern). Apply to E. BRAINARD, Room 28, Bryan Block.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—CORNER OF Chicago and Lincoln-avs., a large and elegant brick house, 17 rooms, besides the bath-room and closets; large grounds.
Corner of Judson and Keeney-avs., a fine 2-story brick house, [illegible] rooms, tower, etc.
[illegible] Wheeler and Keeney-avs., a large and beautiful 2-story brick house, 13 rooms, bay-window, observatory, etc.
The above houses are new, elegant, and complete. Arranged for both gas and water. Also, several nice new frame houses, with brick cellars, from 6 to 10 rooms each, just finished after model plans, and all arranged for water and gas. Fine, beautiful lots, near to the depot and to the Lake Shore drive. These lots, surrounded as they are by most excellent improvements, are sure to have a large advance. Come now and select for your future home. We are selling on very easy terms.
WARREN, KENNEY & CO., 155 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS ON THE Milwaukee Railway, six miles distant, and twenty minutes' ride, in Clybourn's Addition to Ravenswood.
These lots are laid out 50x132 feet on 80 feet streets, and will be sold upon easy terms, at from $500 to $700 per lot.
The facilities for access to and from the city—the desirability of the land—it being high and thoroughly drained—the proximity to first-class improvements, churches, schools, and society, commend this property as the best at the price now in the market.
Comparison challenged! The attention of the industrious—the thrifty—the cautious—is called to these lots as sites for homesteads or investments.
Call, for a printed abstract and plot, upon
ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BY J. M. MARSHALL & CO., REAL Estate Brokers, Rooms 9 and 10 Reaper Block.
IRVING PARK PROPERTY.
6 lots fronting on Sigel-av., 24x125.
10 lots fronting on Gardner-av., 24x125, within two blocks from Irving Park boulevard, between Woodland and Nellie-avs.
These very fine lots will be sold at a bargain, if taken soon. Terms easy. Apply to
J. M. MARSHALL & CO.,
Real Estate Brokers, Nos. 97 Clark and 103 Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS—BEAUTIFUL lots in Chauncey Bowen's & Washington Smith's Subdivision, between Grand Boulevard and Vincennes-av., just adjoining the city limits. These lots possess every advantage, and will be sold to those intending to build, at very low prices and on extremely easy terms. Please look at the property. A visit to it will satisfy anyone that in beauty of location and desirability in every respect, it cannot be surpassed. Liberal inducements will be given to those intending to build. The lots front on Grand and Oakwood Boulevards and on Egan and Vincennes-avs. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 15 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, NEAR two depots, by the block; average size of lots, 25x150 feet, at $110 per lot, ¼ cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, at 7 per cent. interest. The best property for investment in Cook County. Free tickets to see this property. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—TEN choice lots, north front on Tracy-av., just east of railroad crossing. A. M. HITT, Room 19, Major Block.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN SEC. 34, 40, 13, NEAR line of St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, at a great bargain. GEO. V. BYRD, 135 LaSalle-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NEW HOUSE OF 8 rooms, and 50-foot lot, $3,000, near Northwestern Tollgate and Kimball's well, for cottage and lot on West Side worth $2,000, difference cash. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 134 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, FINE LOTS ON Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth-sts., for $350 to $400 each, to a party who will take 5 lots. A splendid chance for those of limited means who want to make or save the profits usually made by subdividers; one block from station; 40 trains per day; fare 8 cents. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE PLACES AT HYDE Park offered at a bargain.
82x165 feet, choice building site, covered with fine trees, south and east front, at Egandale, on Greenwood-av.; $1,000 cash, balance on time.
50x175 feet, on Madison-av., near Fifty-seventh-st.; offered cheap.
25x160 feet, on State-st., near Thirty-fifth-st. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK—LOTS FACING Washington, Lake, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, and Fulton-sts., and Park, Warren, and California-avs., between Western-av. and Central Park, at from $600 to $2,000 each on easy terms. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRE BLOCKS AT WASHINGTON Heights. I can give parties not able to buy large tracts a special bargain in blocks near Vincennes Station; 10 trains per day; would exchange for good residence well located on West Side, if not heavily incumbered. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner of Clark.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—WE HAVE JUST REceived from the owner, for a few days, that beautiful 40-acre tract of land at Irving Park, in the S. W. ¼ of the S. E. ¼ of 10, 40, 13. BENNETT & SANFORD, 4 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—BY H. J. ARNOLD, 99 EAST MADIson-st.
20 acres in Sec. 7, 37, 13, at a bargain.
40 acres at Washington Heights; beautiful grove.
House and lot on West Lake-st., near Robey, on easy terms.
Lots on Harrison-st., near Robey, south front.
A beautiful brick house on Adams-st., near Wood.

FOR SALE—3 ACRES AT LAWNDALE. INQUIRE of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—46 ACRES NEAR CENTRAL PARK. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON MADISON-ST., BEtween the car shops and Austin. S. B. GROSS, Room 15 Major Block, 143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK—ACRES, BLOCKS, or lots at low prices, or will exchange for city or country property. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ADJACENT TO NEW CAR shops of C. & N. W. R. R. and within two blocks of depot, on favorable terms. A. C. ODELL, 129 Dearborn-st., Room 10, first floor.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID 11-room house, with lot 50x300, in Evanston proper; also 7 lots in Pierce's Addition to Humboldt Park; very low figures for cash, or will exchange for West Side improved property or lots near street-cars. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD—A DESIRABLE dwelling house of 9 rooms, good brick cellar, furnace, hard and soft water. Lot 100x150 ft, ornamented with fruit and shade trees. Apply to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR CHICAGO & NORTHwestern Car Shops. Non-resident owner. Sell very low. [illegible] PHINNEY & LOMBARD, No. 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—[illegible] at Englewood, COTTAGES AND 2-STORY HOUSES. [illegible] terms. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 173 and 174 [illegible].

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCES IN HYDE PARK, from $7,000 to $40,000; also, [illegible] lots in best location. Will take parties wishing building lots to look at property on short notice. S. L. UNDERWOOD, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$250 TO $350—AT ST. CLOUD, 20 FT. higher than the lake, near Humboldt Park, 20 minutes' ride from Madison-st. bridge; lots at zero prices; terms easy; all trains on both roads stop at St. Cloud; commutation very low. WILLIAM PRICE, 138 Madison-st.; H. F. COY & CO., 132 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICEST LOTS AT NORTH EVANston; I am building 10 houses; carpenters and masons wanted. C. L. JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON LAKE-ST., AT NORTHwestern Car-Works, $700; $50 down; long time. Also, half-acre lots, Washington Heights, $500 to $700; $50 cash, balance 5 years, 6 per cent; abstract with each sale. C. W. DEAN, 182 South Clark-st., Room 16.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—COAL LAND AT BRAIDWOOD, 80 acres in Section 12, in Grundy County, in centre of great coal field, now being worked. Address MIDDLETON, P. O. Box 1886, New York.

FOR SALE—100,000 ACRES FARMING LANDS FOR sale in Iowa; also, in Missouri and Wisconsin, on long time; large tracts suited to farming colonies. JAMES R. LANCASTER, 85 Washington-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—100 TO 300 FEET FRONTING ON OR near Central Park; will pay half or all cash if a bargain. Address K 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—ACRES! ACRES! ACRES!—WE HAVE constant inquiries for acre property; can make quick sales at good prices. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT ON THIRD OR Fourth-avs. and Dearborn-st. extension; will pay part in unimproved lots, and balance cash. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner of Madison and Clark-sts.

WANTED—LOTS! LOTS! LOTS! ON WEST WASHington-st., Park-av., Warren-av., and Adams-st. South State-st., Prairie and Indiana-avs., North Dearborn and LaSalle-sts. We have customers for lots on the above and neighboring streets. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

WANTED—40 TO 80 ACRES, OR MORE OF GOOD land, 1 to 10 miles north or northwest from city limits. Address P. O. Box 47, Chicago.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—100 FEET FRONT, east of State, south of Fifty-ninth. D. P. WARNER & CO., Reaper Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

WANTED—FOR CUSTOMER—AT ONCE, HOUSE and lot, 10 or 12 rooms, modern improvements, on South Side north of Thirty-first-st., worth about $9,000. Also a pleasant house and 50 feet or more on West Side, east of Hoyne-st., rented or not; give about $7,000 or $8,000. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 41 and 43 Otis Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—100 FEET FRONT ON RANdolph-st., $3,000 cash, and $6,000 or $8,000 residence as first payment; no incumbrance. 132x250 feet near Milwaukee and North-avs. as first payment on dwelling. $20,000 farm wanted for inside and suburban property. Two good leaseholds wanted. J. S. WOLFE, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—2,400 FEET ON THE BLUFF AT Morgan Park, Washington Heights, near the new Military School; all the improvements. Will exchange all or part for a house and lot or a good improved farm worth about $12,000. LINGLE & DARLOW, 122 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—IOWA LANDS AND SUBURBAN lots for inside improved property; will assume some incumbrance. Apply to B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME, two hours' ride out, for city property. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

TO EXCHANGE—WE HAVE FOUR NICE INSIDE lots in the South Division which we want to trade for good horses. STONE & SKINNER, 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, A FRUIT farm, 120 acres, 11,000 trees; will pay its cost in 3 years; incumbrances assumed upon improved property; price, $14,000. Address Box 18, South Pass, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR LOTS—A NEW 9-ROOM house and lot, good location, West Division, near Ashland-av. and VanBuren-st. Can't immediate possession. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A PARTLY IMPROVED FARM IN Kansas, 160 acres; also, 100 acres choice land in Iowa for sale, or exchange for business or property. S J S, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR BUILDING LOTS—A NEW brick residence; location and finish first-class. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL 10-ACRE LOT, high and rolling, on the limits of Kankakee City, for sale or exchange for dry goods, notions, or drugs. Address No. 259 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—TO TRADE FOR A STOCK OF DRY goods, notions, clothing, furnishing goods, boots and shoes, and furniture, 3 farms in Mason County, Ill., all under a good state of cultivation, near market and railroad—one farm of 115 acres, one of 244 acres, and one 225 acres. Also a fine new dwelling house and 3 lots in the City of Peoria, Ill., with all modern improvements. Titles are perfect. All worth $50,000 cash. Will trade part or all. Address Box 1562, Peoria, Ill.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

2 PARK-ROW—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, with board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. A few day boarders wanted. Barn to rent.

10 ELDRIDGE-COURT—A PLEASANT FURnished room, with board, for two gentlemen. Also single rooms for gentlemen only.

18 EAST HARRISON-ST.—TWO VERY DESIRAble front rooms, with first-class board.

19 CONGRESS-ST.—ROOMS SINGLE OR EN SUITE suitable for ladies or gentlemen, with board. Day board $5 per week.

25 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., NEAR TWENTYsecond-st.—Board for two gentlemen, $[illegible] per week each; very convenient to steam and street-cars.

43 HUBBARD COURT—NEW BOARDING house; first-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board. Day boarders accommodated.

118 AND 120 THIRD-AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, several nice rooms, suitable for man and wife, or single gentlemen; also first-class day-board.

264 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO rent with board.

281 MICHIGAN-AV.—SUITE OF ROOMS AND accommodation for table boarders.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE, HANDSOMELY, and newly furnished second story front room, with board, room for single gentlemen, in quiet family.

384 WABASH-AV.—LARGE AND PLEASANT rooms and board for gentlemen and their families; also sleeping rooms and board for single gentlemen.

399 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO ROOMS TO RENT, with or without board, furnished or unfurnished.

454 MICHIGAN-AV.—FINE SUITES TO RENT, with board.

467 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO BEAUTIFUL PARlors, en suite or separate, furnished or unfurnished, with board or without; also front alcove room and one square room; a few table boarders taken; references.

494 WABASH-AV.—NICE ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite, with first-class board; also, day board. A good barn to rent.

499 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ROOMS, WITH closet, and hot and cold water, suitable for gentleman and wife, with board. Also, large side-room for two gentlemen. Everything new and first-class, at moderate rates, for the summer. References exchanged.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE-ST.), near Twenty-ninth.—A nice, cheerful family hotel; excellent table and surprisingly low prices. Single rooms, $6 to $7.

508 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS FOR gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Day board, $5 per week. References exchanged.

532 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, en suite or separate; also other desirable rooms, with board; references required.

548 WABASH-AV.—TWO OR THREE PLEASANT rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to rent, with board. References required.

587 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, handsome rooms, en suite or single, for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; day board.

665 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM TO rent, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

694 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE, HANDSOME room, with board. Accommodations first-class. References required.

925 WABASH-AV.—LARGE AND PLEASANT rooms, en suite or single, with first-class board. Can accommodate a few more table boarders. References given and required.

A VERY FINE HOUSE ON ONE OF THE AVENUES just opened for the reception of a few boarders. The table is supplied with the best that the city affords and served in the best manner. Those wishing such a home will do well to call and see for themselves. Address Z 44, Tribune office.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR BUSINESS, IN A VERY desirable location and at a reasonable price. A few genteel married or single persons can find a pleasant home. Two table boarders can find room and best attendants. Z 6, Tribune office.

SOUTHEAST CORNER INDIANA-AV. AND TWENty-first-st.—Elegant front rooms, newly carpeted, marble mantels, hot and cold water, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for families or single gentlemen, with board.

West Side.

12 SOUTH CURTIS-ST.—2 PLEASANT FRONT rooms furnished, with board, 1 desirable for gentleman and wife, and 1 single or suitable for two. Day boarders taken reasonable.

20 NORTH SANGAMON-ST.—TWO LARGE front rooms, with board, en suite or single, furnished; also young lady to room with another, cheap.

44 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—A very desirable, elegantly furnished front room, with every convenience and the very best table.

82 ASHLAND-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, SECond floor, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

83 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A NICELY-FURNISHED room, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; also, a room for a single gentleman; house has all modern improvements; board unexceptionable.

107 WEST ADAMS-ST.—ONE LARGE FRONT room and two small ones, with board, for $5 per week.

111 THROOP-ST., NEAR VAN BUREN—A NICELY furnished room to rent, with first-class board, to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; reference required.

144 ABERDEEN-ST.—A PLEASANT ROOM, with board, in private family, for ladies or gentlemen.

172 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A PLEASANT front room furnished, to rent with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; also single rooms; location central.

200 WEST MADISON-ST.—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms with board, to rent. Terms moderate.

230 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms, single or en suite, with board; to permanent boarders, prices reasonable. Table-boarders accommodated.

233 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A FURNISHED room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, with board.

244 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—A NICELY-FURNISHed room with board; 6 o'clock dinner; references exchanged; private family.

256 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO PLEASANT well furnished rooms, en suite or single, with board.

328 WEST LAKE-ST.—COMFORTABLY FURnished rooms for gentlemen, with first-class board at moderate price. Day boarders accommodated. Miss CROWS.

426 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., TWO BLOCKS from Jefferson Park—Large pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished; brick house; modern improvements. First-class board; best of references.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO ROOMS TO rent with board, furnished or unfurnished, single or en suite.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK, two very large, elegantly furnished rooms, with board. Location and accommodations the best on the West Side.

628 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A BEAUTIFUL FRONT room, or suite of rooms; house first-class.

647 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS to rent, with or without board.

671 FULTON-ST.—ONE FLOOR—TWO PARLORS (bedroom and closet with each) to let, with board; no other boarders; very desirable.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE—114 AND 116 WEST MADIson-st.; everything first-class; terms, $8 per day; table-board, $5 per week.

NEAR UNION PARK—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN have board; home comforts, in private family of two, at $7 per week. Address K 45, Tribune office.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, CORNER DESPLAINES and Washington-sts.—Bookkeepers, salesmen, &c., can get board and room at $6 to $8 per week. Best accommodations.

Country.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN board, with pleasant rooms, in a private family at Riverside. Address K 91, Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, with board, two minutes' walk from depot. ISAAC L. HINDS, Hinsdale.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY TWO YOUNG GENTS, A PLEASANT furnished room, on West Side, private family preferred. Address, stating terms, W, 37 West Randolph-st.

BOARD—ALCOVE ROOM UNFURNISHED, EXcept carpet, for gentleman and wife. Best if any boarders. Address O 53, Tribune office.

BOARD—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WITH CHILD 1 year, desire rooms and board in good location, on West Side, with private family; brick house preferred. Address stating terms and location LAWYER, Room 3, Methodist Church.

BOARD—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH SISTER 13 years old, with board in a private family during the summer, in some suburban place; Riverside, Lake Forest, Evanston, Hyde Park; best of references exchanged. Address one week W P, P. O. box 239, city.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN, BOARD IN A PRIvate family where there are few or no other boarders, on Washington or Monroe-sts. Address with terms K 39, Tribune office.

BOARD—A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN DEsires a room and board in a family with few or no boarders. Give particulars. Address AMERICUS, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WOULD LIKE THE charge of a furnished house during the summer months. Best of references given. Address K 74, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

CASH PAID FOR WATCHES, JEWELRY, OLD gold, silver, firearms, and all goods of value, at the Exchange Loan Office, 203 East Madison-st.

GO TO "THE PEOPLES' STORE" FOR HANDsome party dress, 373 State-st.

OWNERS OF HOUSES AND LOTS, ALSO VACANT lots, wishing to sell, and willing to fix their price at what they would consider a fair figure to give if buying, will do well to call and leave the same with us. We have the cash awaiting such investments. OSBORN & SKILLMAN, 136 South Clark-st.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF BIDDING ON MOVING A house at Galewood may ascertain particulars by applying at Room No. 28, Otis Block, La Salle and Madison-sts.

TAKE NOTICE—LEVI D. VAN GELDER, NOTARY Public, Real Estate, and Loans, 124 South State-st. Special attention and advice in law transactions given gratis. Business men will do well to call at my office.

WANTED—AT 239 SOUTH CANAL-ST.—ONE SET of second-hand blacksmith's tools.

WANTED—LABORING MEN, FARMERS, YOUNG men going West, and everybody that needs a tent, wagon cover, horse blanket, or camp equipage of any kind, firearms, etc., to go at once the Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 Lake-st., and get your goods at half price.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CHICAGO SPIRIT ROOMS, 217 WEST MADISON-st.; reliable business, medical, clairvoyant, and test mediums.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums, 105 West Madison-st.

MRS. E. M. TEED, PHYSICAL, TEST, AND BUSIness medium, 408 West Madison-st. Seances this evening, and every evening. Private business sittings during the day.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms at 177 Twenty-first-st.

TO RENT—1014 WABASH-AV.—A FRONT furnished front room with large closet attached, and one large back room; board can be obtained within a few doors.

TO RENT—THE MOST DESIRABLE AND ELEgantly furnished rooms can be had at 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.; comfort a specialty; go and see them.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS IN DAVY'S Block, northwest corner Madison and Green; some splendid offices on second floor; rent cheap. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SLEEPING-ROOM, SUITable for two young men. 256 West Madison-st., corner Sangamon.

TO RENT—A FEW FURNISHED ROOMS, 40 EAST Harrison-st., near the corner of Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM in a strictly private family suitable for two gentlemen, with care; references exchanged. Also, a small barn. Apply at 279 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—AT $12.50 PER MONTH, A SUITE OF 4 rooms, in the new building at the northwest corner of Arnold and Twenty-ninth-sts. Apply at the building between 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS AND PANTRY, 336 SOUTH Morgan-st., front part, up-stairs, to a couple without children; $12 per month.

TO RENT—TWO OF THE COOLEST AND PLEASantest rooms in the city, very reasonable, with or without board. 322 Fulton-st., near May.

TO RENT—PLEASANT UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board; all modern improvements. At 26 Aberdeen-st.

TO RENT—ONE UNFURNISHED ROOM. INquire at 1045 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—IN AN ELEGANT THREE-STORY brick residence, south front, furnished or unfurnished rooms to gentlemen only. House entirely new, with hot and cold water, bath room, &c. Location, South Side, north of Thirteenth-st. Address K 71, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FOUR NICE FRONT ROOMS, WITH closets. Rent $13 per month. Apply in basement 125 West Randolph-st., corner Desplaines.

TO RENT—AT A BARGAIN, TO A RESPONSIBLE party with a small family, three rooms on first floor or basement, with privilege of bath room. Apply on premises 676 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH OR without board, at 671 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS AND TWO CLOSETS, with water and gas, on third floor, suitable for housekeeping, northwest corner of Franklin and Van Buren-sts. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—38 ABERDEEN-ST.—MAGNIFICENTLY furnished front or back rooms; also accommodations for few single persons; cheerfulness and every comfort; terms moderate.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE of rooms; also, a pleasant front room, for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on best part of Michigan-av. Address O 30, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT AND NICELY furnished room for one or two gentlemen at 118 South Green-st. Private family.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS FOR sleeping-rooms for gentlemen; also rooms furnished for housekeeping for two. No. 979 West Madison-st. Call early.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS, AND FURNITURE FOR sale, a bargain given in both; splendid chance for some one to start business with small capital. Inquire at 111½ West Madison-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—AT 325 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., ONE large room, nicely furnished, for man and wife, or two single gentlemen.

TO RENT—42 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., TO GENTLEman and wife, a very nice unfurnished parlor and bedroom adjoining, with board; bath room, hot and cold water, gas, &c.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FRONT, KITCHEN, BEDroom and two closets and water. 36 O'Brien-st.

TO RENT—AN EAST FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED, for single gent or lady; closet, and privilege of bath-room; convenient to business portion of city. Call at No. 40 Cass-st., to-day.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite, for gentlemen only. 161 South Clark-st., between Madison and Monroe, Room 11.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS UNFURNISHED to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, two doors from street cars. Reference required. 180 South Wood-st.

TO RENT—TWO COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping in good American family. Address SNOMIS, 174 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT, AIRY ROOMS, NICELY furnished, with or without board; also one fine suite of rooms, unfurnished, consisting of parlor and two bedrooms; fine location for doctor or dentist. 263 and 265 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS; transients accommodated. Apply Room 43, 10 and 12 Madison-st., near Michigan-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PROMINENT FIRST-CLASS RETAIL FAMILY grocery for sale, doing a large and profitable business, which can be greatly increased by a live, energetic, pushing man, who can give his entire attention to the business. The owners have other business to attend to, which is their reason for selling. For particulars call or address BURTON, PIERCE & CO., wholesale grocers, 54 Michigan-av.

A FIRST-CLASS BOOK STORE FOR SALE IN THE flourishing town of Dixon, Ill., 98 miles west of Chicago, on the Northwestern Railroad; a good stand, well stocked with books, stationery, wall paper, fancy goods, &c., will be sold at private sale; capital required $5,000; must be sold in the next 10 days; reasons for selling good. Dixon is the county seat of Lee County; population about 6,000, and is destined to be an important manufacturing town; terms cash. For further information, address or call on REYNARD BROS., Dixon, Ill.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED LIGHT MANUFACTURing business, where the small capital of $1,000 is required, for sale; reasons for selling, ill-health. Apply at 119 South Desplaines-st.

A FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP FOR SALE; REAson for selling, going into other business. Call at 77 Blue Island-av.

A FIRST-CLASS MEAT MARKET FOR SALE, newly fitted up, now doing a good business. 674 Indiana-st.

A FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD SALOON, WITH stock, fixtures, and everything complete, for sale. Owner going to Europe reason for selling. First man first chance. Inquire at 85 Chicago-av.

BEST CHANCE EVER OFFERED—MUST BE SOLD this week. A boardinghouse (56 beds), well adapted for transient trade, and saloon, on East Van Buren-st. B. J. NOCKIN, Real Estate Agent, 75 South Dearborn.

BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE. INQUIRE FOR particulars at 94 West Van Buren-st.

BILLIARD AND SAMPLE-ROOM DOING A CASH business, situated on Madison-st., for sale; reason for selling, proprietor is leaving the city. Call or address F. HOWARD, 83 Wilson-st.

COMPLETE CIGAR STORE FIXTURES, WITH OR without stock, for sale, at 348 South State-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD COUNTRY PRACTICE. Inquire at GALE & BLOCKI'S, 35 South Clark-st.

GREAT BARGAIN, WITH LEASE OF DWELLing, a desirable meat market and packing house for sale. Good location. Daily sales large. Inquire of H. UNDERWOOD & SON, 35 Market-st.

HALF INTEREST IN A BILLIARD HALL, IN good locality, to party who can take charge of same. Address K 86, Tribune office.

ICE CREAM AND CONFECTIONARY STORE FOR sale cheap; [illegible] other business. Inquire at 563 South Canal-st.

I WILL STOCK A RESTAURANT AND DIVIDE the profits with any family who will pay the rent and run the place. 129 West Madison-st., up stairs.

MEAT MARKET NO. 490 WEST MADISON-ST. FOR sale at a bargain. Apply to the owner, ALBERT LONGLEY, at the Massasoit House.

MEN WITH $500 TO $10,000 CAN FIND FIRST-class, legitimate business openings, mercantile, manufacturing, &c., worth investigating. J. E. KIMBALL, 126 Dearborn-st.

MY HALF INTEREST IN SALOON & RESTAURant, No. 24 West Randolph-st., for sale. Rare chance. M. B. McCOY.

NEWSPAPER IN OHIO FOR SALE; EXCELLENT opportunity; proprietor will be in Chicago a few days. Address OWNER, Tribune office.

ONE OF THE MOST PROMINENT AND WELL-established groceries on the West Side for sale; about $1,400 will take it; stock No. 1; other business. Address F 18, Tribune office.

READ—READ—READ—I WILL SELL OUT HALF interest in my business, paying $300 per month, the lease good for one year, and furniture of 6 rooms, newly papered, calcimined, and painted, centrally located; rent $60 per month, and 4 rooms filled with good permanent tenants, paying $60 per month in advance; will give full possession of half interest in business and rooms at $600 cash. Business suitable for a lady or gentleman. Apply to W. B. RACE, 167 East Madison-st., Room 1.

SALOON NO. 306 SOUTH HALSTED-ST. FOR sale. A bargain. If No. 1 location; will sell at a sacrifice on account of failing health. HENRY W. SOMMERS, Proprietor.

STEAM FLOURING MILL FOR SALE CHEAP, HAS 7 run of stone, new engine of ample power in good order; is in a town of 9,000 people; good local trade; shipping facilities, two Eastern railroads and Mississippi River. Terms easy. Address or call on F. L. UNDERWOOD, Muscatine, Iowa.

SMALL FOUNDRY, SITUATED AT NO. 531 ELSton-road, for sale; in order and ready for occupancy. Will make terms to suit purchaser, or will take real estate in part payment. DYER, LAMB & CO., Redfield-st.

THE LEADING MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABlishment in a city of 8,000 inhabitants, for sale; also a fine stock of gents' furnishing goods, hats, caps, &c. Stock in fine order, and the best trade in the city. Here is a fine bargain for a live business man. The stock of cloths and goods about $5,000. We are now running ten tailors. Apply to or address H. B. PIERCE, 129 South Clark-st., Room 8.

THE ENTIRE INTEREST IN A LIGHT MANUfacturing business for sale; profits large; articles staple; business already established. For information call at factory, 255 South Halsted-st., basement.

WE ARE OFFERING A RARE OPPORTUNITY to a good business man, with a small capital, to make a fortune. STONE & SKINNER, 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

$250 WILL SECURE ONE-HALF INTEREST IN a cash business, long established, and making money; a clear profit of the above amount can be realized every month. G. HALL, 15 South Canal-st., Room 1.

$1,000 WILL PURCHASE A LIVE BUSINESS worth $5,000. For particulars call at 119 Dearborn-st., Room 4. None but reliable parties need call.

$1,100 WILL BUY A GOOD PAYING SALOON and boarding-house, 15 rooms, all well fitted up, 20 good paying boarders in the house; low rent and long lease; must be sold on account of poor health. Inquire at 307 South Clark-st.

$3,000 TO $6,000 CASH WILL BUY AN A NO. 1 retail business; offered on account of ill-health. No experience necessary; everything in fine running order. 309 West Madison-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BUENA VISTA BUILDING-STONE AND FLAGging, sawed to order; prices and sample at 48 South Clark-st. J. H. SMITH.

FOR SALE—½ MILLION GOOD BRICK, CHEAP, delivered immediately. Also, brickyard, with order for 100 million brick. B. F. HEAD, 123 Clark-st.

HYDRAULIC PRESSED BRICK COMPANY, ST. Louis, Mo. The St. Louis Hydraulic Pressed Brick are larger and of greater strength than the Philadelphia or Baltimore Force Brick, and are not surpassed in appearance or color. For sale in any quantity. J. J. LOCKWOOD, Agent, 10 and 12 West Randolph-st.

PRESSED BRICKS—RACINE AND MILWAUKEE pressed brick for sale in any quantity; also red pressed and stock brick. Also sole agent for the St. Louis Hydraulic pressed brick. Call and get quotations and prices. J. J. LOCKWOOD, Agent, 10 and 12 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—ON WESTERN-AV., BETWEEN ADAMS and Jackson, 7-room house. Inquire at 182 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—PART OF TWO-STORY HOUSE 1433 Indiana-av.; very comfortable and cheap.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF FIVE ROOMS, PANtry and closet, on Butterfield-st., near Twenty-fifth-st.; $25. Inquire at 367 Butterfield-st.

TO RENT—375 FULTON-ST., NICELY-FURNISHED front room, with closet, to gentleman; private family.

TO RENT—147 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., 2 LARGE front rooms, en suite, furnished, together or separate; facilities for housekeeping if wanted.

TO RENT—DWELLING, 1184 PRAIRIE-AV.; RENT $65 per month; 14 rooms. Apply to ROBT. RAE, No. 129 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID HOUSE, 984 SOUTH Dearborn-st., corner Thirty-ninth; only $30 per month. Inquire of J. W. GOULD, 983.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN GOOD LOCATIONS, cheap to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 110 LOOMIS-ST. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn st.

TO RENT—1½-STORY HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, LARGE lot, corner Warren-av. and Oakley-st.; fruit, shrubbery, and shade trees. S. DELAMATER, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2 ELEGANT NEW BRICK HOUSES, modern improvements, lake view; cheapest rent in the city. Call at block corner Indiana-av. and Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE CHEAP—THE ELEgant two-story basement and French roof brick house, No. 94 Calumet-av., just south of Twenty-second-st., east front lot 40x145, house in perfect order with all the modern improvements; good barn. Also the desirable two-story and basement brick house with barn No. 173 Warren-av., east of Lincoln-st., lot 45x125; immediate possession of either. Apply to A. J. & J. W. COOPER, No. 154 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—NEW TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE corner Forty-third and Langley-st., 8 rooms. Apply at store 811 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—THE COTTAGE HOUSE 187 WEST TAYlor-st., corner of Desplaines-st., 6 rooms and butteries, all newly painted and papered; water and cisterns on premises. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply on premises from 10 to 12 a. m., this Thursday, or at 235 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY FRAME house (south front), 993 West Monroe-st., close to Western-av. Low rent to a desirable tenant. Apply to JOHN WEST, 991 West Monroe-st., or 276 West Madison.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, 2-STORY AND BASEment on Warren-av., near Oakley-st., $60 per month. I. B. ANDREWS, office, 8 Kendall Block.

TO RENT—A NEW COTTAGE ON OAKLEY-ST. Low rent to a good tenant. Apply to A. A. LATHROP, Room 28, 93 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE, ONE BLOCK FROM cars, upper part of cottage, $20; lower part, $14, each six rooms. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—$18—A NICE COTTAGE, FOUR ROOMS and kitchen, 294 Hubbard-st. Inquire at corner store, or to G. P. BAY, 582 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 738 WEST MADISON-ST., CORner Lincoln, 8 rooms, bath-room, pantry, etc. References required. Inquire at store.

TO RENT—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 128 LASALLE-st., house 15 South Green-st., $75; cottage 786 Van Buren-st., $25; house 12 North Carpenter-st., 11 rooms, $70; lower part of cottage 610 Butterfield-st., $20; houses 428 and 428½ Hubbard-st., 9 rooms, in splendid order, $30.

TO RENT—A SIX-ROOM COTTAGE ON WARREN-av., east of Robey-st.; possession immediately. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME, IN GOOD REpair, 10 rooms, Nos. 26 and 28, on Thirty-seventh-st., between Lake and Ellis-avs., $40 per month. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NICE FURNISHED HOUSE ON WAbash-av., for the summer. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—IN BLOCK SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Adams-st. and Fifth-av., two nice rooms, subdivided into four each; suitable for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen. S. S. JONES, Room 24.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED SMALL rooms, with or without board, in private family; no other boarders. 1448 Prairie-av., near Thirty-first-st.

TO RENT—ONE HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS, IN NEW two-story and basement brick block, corner Adams and Seeley-av. F. M. GRAY, Room 6, 127 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, SIX ROOMS, PANTRY, closets, and water in kitchen, in good neighborhood, 408 West Erie-st., near Ashland-av. N. B. GRAY.

TO RENT—$30 PER MONTH—NICE 7-ROOM COTtage and barn, on South Side, near cars. W. M. JACKSON, 118 and 120 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE TWO-STORY and basement brick house 843 West Adams-st., 10 rooms, modern improvements; rent, $55 per month. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY DWELLING, NO. 8 NORTH Ada-st.; gas, water, 7 rooms. OMAR BUSHNELL, 130 Dearborn-st., Rooms 11 and 12.

TO RENT—THE FINE, SIX-ROOM HOUSE, WITH bay windows, 115 South Lincoln-st., near Monroe; bath-room with marble slab and basin; furniture, which is all nice, will be sold at a great bargain; fine white hair mattresses, bedding, nice parlor burner, brown rep parlor set. Apply at house.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT WINNETKA, ONE OF THE MOST beautiful places in the village; house, 10 rooms; 5 acres of garden and grove, barn, outhouses, &c.; three blocks from depot; go out on the 1 o'clock train. Call on J. T. SHEPHERD, at Winnetka, or address Post-office box 25, Chicago.

TO RENT—LARGE HOUSE AND GROUNDS ON lake shore, near and south of Oakland Station and city limits. S. L. UNDERWOOD, 99 Madison-st.

TO RENT—IN HYDE PARK—A HOUSE, NEARLY new, containing 9 rooms, large lot, east front; 1 block from depot and lake. S. L. UNDERWOOD, 99 Madison.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—A VALUABLE OFFICE ON FIRST floor, Wabash-av., near South Water-st.; also offices and desk rooms over Nos. 7, 9, and 11 Wabash-av., and basement under same; also third floor, corner of Wabash-av. and South Water-st.; low to good tenants. Apply to CHASE, HANFORD & CO., corner Wabash-av. and South Water-st.

TO RENT—STORES—80 FEET FRONT BY 182 FEET deep, on Randolph-st., between Clark and Dearborn, to be improved.
Will build stores 20, 40, 60, or 80 feet front, and finish to suit tenants. Apply to C. M. UPDIKE, corner Taylor-st. and Pacific-av.

TO RENT—STORE 40 NO. RANDOLPH-ST., 25X100, 4 stories and basement, finished in the best manner. Apply to the WESTERN NEWS COMPANY, 42 and 44 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HALF OF STORE 119 RANDOLPH-ST., near Sherman House, very desirable location; also, desk-room. Inquire at store.

TO RENT—NO. 738 STATE-ST., JUST SOUTH OF Fourteenth-st., for a packing-house or for manufacturing purposes. Inquire of the owner at Second National Bank. D. F. CAMERON.

TO RENT—ROOMS ON SECOND, THIRD, AND fourth floors of building No. 184 Madison-st., near LaSalle, desirable for offices and sleeping apartments. Cheapest rent in city. Look to your interest and examine. Apply to janitor of building.

TO RENT—LARGE BRICK STORE, CHEAP, NO. 57 Third-av.; suitable for any business or light manufacturing, or storage. H. LOWY, Room 5, 182 Clark-st.

TO RENT—ONLY $45—STORE AND FOUR LIVING-rooms, Halsted-st., near Jackson; very cheap. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID OPENING FOR A HOTEL—the four-story and basement stone-front building, situated on the corner of North Wells and Michigan-sts., 80 feet front on Wells-st. and 105 feet on Michigan-st. Apply to JACOBS & FISCHER, No. 56 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—FOURTH AND FIFTH STORIES OF NO. 173 State-st., over American Clock Co. Wide stairway and use of elevator. Heated with steam. Apply to E. S. PIKE, with N. Matson & Co.

TO RENT—THE LARGE CORNER STORE NO. 302 West Harrison-st., formerly occupied as a meat market, and fixtures for sale. Apply at No. 300. Low to a good tenant.

TO RENT—LARGE TWO-STORY BARN 154 WEST Washington-st., suitable for carpenter shop or any light business. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 46 STATE-ST., good light in front and on side, corner alley. Apply on first floor to HERRING & CO.

TO RENT—BUTTER CELLAR. APPLY AT 49 South Water-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE STORE-ROOM AND BASEment, 118 West Lake-st. Call at 280 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—NICE ROOM, SUITABLE FOR AN OFfice, at 186 East Madison-st. Inquire at OLIVER'S lunch-room.

TO RENT—STORE—STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR sale, consisting of a fine stock of fancy and millinery goods. A great bargain is offered if taken this week. For particulars apply to D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF A BRICK STORE SITuate in the most desirable part of the North Side. Address, stating style of business, O 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON THE SOUTH SIDE north of Monroe-st., a locality for the German American Free Dispensary. May be a basement, or on first floor, but must have good light. The institution is a charitable one, and the rent will be secured in any way desired. Write about situation and conditions to Dr. ERNST SCHMIDT, 375 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 ROOMS SUITABLE FOR dressmaking, on Madison-st., near Sangamon. Address G M, 183 Campbell-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STORE SUITABLE FOR a furniture store; small first floor and large upper floors. A. L. CROCKER, 281 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICE LARGE STORE AT once. Address, stating locality, size, rent, &c. G 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF SEVEN or more rooms, convenient to street cars. Rent not to exceed $40 per month. ROBERT J. TAYLOR, 24 Lake-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED house or part of house suitable for house keeping on the South Side. Address Z 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON the South Division, south to Twenty-fifth-st. Will rent the family for part board if satisfactory. Rent from $1,800 to $2,500 a year. Will rent for six months or one year. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Otis Block, 144 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A LADY, ONE UNFURnished room on the West Side, between Harrison and Lake. Rent must be low. Address JESSIE, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—5 OR 6 ROOMS FOR FAMily of three. Address A S W, 326 South Clark-st.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—CONCERNING THE whereabouts of Wm. E. Pollock. He was formerly of Huntsville, Logan Co., Ohio, and came from Ottumwa, Iowa, to Chicago, about May 22, 1872. Any one giving information of his whereabouts, or of what may have become of him, will be rewarded by his brother, who may be seen or addressed at 389 Wabash-av. until June 5; after that at Huntsville, Logan Co., Ohio. J. A. POLLOCK.

PERSONAL—WILL THE YOUNG LADY WHO called with abstract at 223 Wabash-av. please call again, same number?

PERSONAL—MORRIS EDWARD, FRANK, OR Edward Fitzgerald will please send their address to their sister, Mrs. MARIE SLATTERY, Fort Jefferson, Fla.

PARTNER WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN WITH $10,000; one not afraid of a little hardship (in travel). Capital guaranteed trebled in a year. Address Z 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

[illegible] gist, Milwaukee.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL GROCERIES AT wholesale by sample. Liberal terms given. Address with stamp P. F. WILSON, Cleveland, O.

WANTED—A GOOD TRAVELING SALESMAN. German desirable. Z 38, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—FOUR FIRST-CLASS pattern-makers. Apply at works of the American Bridge Co., corner Kagas and Stewart-avs.

WANTED—GOOD TAILORS. APPLY IMMEDIately at D. GOLDSTINE'S, 345 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD A NO. 1 PAINTERS and calciminers for inside work; wages in full every Saturday, and steady work, at 163 Washington-st. None but good workmen need apply.

WANTED—A GOOD CUTTER, WITH REFERences for custom work. Apply at 199 West Madison.

WANTED—TWO GOOD COAT-MAKERS TO GO to Evanston, Ill. Inquire of T. F. PHILLIPS, 19 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MEAT CUTTER. One that can speak French preferred. Address K 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands blank-book ruling and railroad work. A No. 1 man can secure steady employment at good wages at a city within 200 miles of Chicago. Also, an assistant, or forwarder of blank work. Address O 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN THE ART of retouching negatives. Address K 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS REtouching negatives; wages $30 per week. Address K 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PRESS-FEEDER, who understands cylinder and Gordon presses; also an apprentice who has had some experience at composition. Apply to BRYANT, WALKER & CO., 146 South Clark-st.

WANTED—AN ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSman. Apply to T. V. WADSKIER, Architect, 126 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—PAINTERS, CARPENTERS, AND plasterers to take contract and take part pay in lots at Highwood. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 100 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TURNER THAT CAN scroll-saw, and a good machine man, at 1 o'clock sharp. R. S. HAMBROOK, northwest corner Sangamon and Pratt-sts.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY, THAT CAN PLANE and smooth off doors. 631 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS, THIS MORNING, AT LOMAX'S Soda-Water Factory, Charles-place, between Van Buren and Harrison-sts., near Fifth-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM COAT AND vest makers, at 230 Wabash-av. None but first-class need call.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—3 GOOD UPHOLsterers. ALLEN & CHAPIN, 407 State-st.

WANTED—HOUSE-PAINTERS AND CALCIMINers. Apply at 123 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—A PLUMBER AND A GAS-FITTER AT 49 Milwaukee-av. WM. HERBST.

WANTED—TWO BARBERS, AT ONCE. 149 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—3 FINISHERS ON CABINET WORK, immediately. Apply to Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 370 and 372 West Madison-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO DRIVE GROCERY-wagon that can furnish good references. Inquire at 830 West Madison-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—4 BOARDING BOSSES, AND 300 railroad laborers, 30 for saw-mill go to-day, 10 for farms. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—20 RAILROADMEN, $1.75 PER DAY, free fare; 10 station-men and 2 farm-hands. 48 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

WANTED—500 LABORERS TO WORK ON RAILroads, farms, saw-mills, tie-choppers, &c., at good wages and steady employment. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents that wish for goods will save money and time by buying direct of the manufacturers, at 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS OF ALL trades who desire a specialty, to sell on commission to address P. O. Box 22, Nunda, Ill.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 15 TO 18 YEARS OF age living with his parents. Inquire at 36 North Clark-st.

WANTED—LIFE INSURANCE SOLICITORS. E. PRUSSING, 143 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT MEN, AT LEAST 5 FT. 6 inches high, for U. S. Army, at 32 North Canal-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN WHO UNDERstands grain, seeds, etc., and is accustomed to selling on Board of Trade, to take salary or interest in a commission house. Address, with real name and references, C 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY AT F. E. CANDA & Co's, 79 South Clark-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CITY CANVASser. Will pay salary to good man. Address WM. & A. W. WHEELER, 311 South State-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment will do well to address BRADLEY & CO., 773 Carroll-st., Chicago.

WANTED—12 MORE MEN FOR THE CITY AND one for every unoccupied county in all the States to sell our three universal and fast selling articles at a profit of 300 per cent; the business is the best ever offered for men and women make from $3 to $47 a day. Call and investigate, or send for sample free. A. RAY, Room 6, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—50 FIRST-CLASS WAITERS (WHITE), at the new Sherman House. Call this morning.

WANTED—MEN—BIGGEST CHANCE EVER OFfered to make money. A farmer cleared $52 last week. One young man made $27 in three days, above all expenses. If you want to make money, don't fail to call at 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO SELL BUTTON-hole cutters, glass cutters, etc. Save money by calling before buying. A. M. RICHARDSON, 146 Madison.

WANTED—CANVASSERS ON SALARY OR COMmission. SUTTON & MONTAGUE, 171 East Madison-st., Room 9., 2 to 5 p. m.

WANTED—BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS OLD, ACTIVE and trusty; one who lives with his parents preferred. Address, with references, O 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—2 GOOD RESTAURANT-WAITERS, at BURCKY & MILAN'S, 157 and 159 East Madison-st.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN WHO has knowledge of pharmacy; he must be single and steady; one who speaks French and German preferred; references required. Apply Dr. B. BRIARD, 188 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT TO call on JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st. $30 to $40 a week sure money.

WANTED—4 SALESMEN TRAVELING FOR BOOT and shoe houses to sell over gaiters in connection, on commission. Call at 93 East Washington-st., for three days.

WANTED—A YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED MAN, with $50 or $75, to travel; $12 per week and expenses. Address CLINTON, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY TO ATTEND TO BATH-rooms and shop. Inquire at the Oriental Hotel Hair Dressing and Bathing Rooms, 327 South State-st.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE SALESMAN; ONE acquainted with sewing machines preferred. Apply at Room 2, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—3 THOROUGH ADVERTISING CANvassers to-day. None but experienced men need apply. 83 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A SMART SALESMAN, WITH $25; can make $200 per month. Northeast corner Clinton and Washington-st., Room 27, from 9 to 11 a. m.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH $400 TO take half interest in a good legitimate business. Address Z 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AS COOK AND LAUNdress in a private family. Apply at 300 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT 34 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., A GIRL that understands cooking; to one that suits the best of wages paid.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 104 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO WASHING AND IRONing; wages $30 per month; must sleep out. Apply immediately at 479 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron in a private family. References required. Apply at 481 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 354 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for a family of four. Call at 548 Butterfield-st.

WANTED—AT 34 DOUGLAS-PLACE, A GOOD and second girl; good wages. Come prepared to stay.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron; Scotch, Swede, or German preferred. 349 Douglas-place, corner Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, at 22 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a family of three adults. References required. Apply at 558 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a very small family. Reference required. Apply at 18 Bishop-court.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL AT 933 PRAIrie-av. References required.

WANTED—A SWEDE OR GERMAN GIRL TO DO general housework; must be clean and neat. Apply at 1142 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR KITCHEN, ALSO A GIRL for second work. Inquire at 718 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, to go to Evanston; family of four. Good wages will be paid. Apply at 79 Honore-st., West Side.

WANTED—AT 246 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., TWO girls for general housework.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small family. 707 Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. APPLY AT 82 ASHland-av., near Madison-st.

WANTED—AT 17 LAFLIN-ST., NEAR BISHOP Court Hotel, a second girl who can sleep at home.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR KITCHEN AND DININGroom work. Apply at Holly Tree Coffee Inn, 155 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—AT 265 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., ONE first-class cook; none other need apply.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework, at 399 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; good wages paid. Also woman to wash and iron two days each week. Apply at 243 Lake-av., 2 blocks south of Thirty-ninth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small family; no children; German or Norwegian preferred. Call at 550 Hubbard-st.

WANTED—A STEADY GIRL OR WOMAN TO do the work for a small family four at our summer home, near Washington Heights. Call at 113 and 115 South Water-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL COMPETENT TO DO general housework. 164 and 166 East Washington street, 4th floor, Room 44.

Seamstresses.

[illegible] Indiana-av.

WANTED—25 DRESSMAKERS FOR FIRST-CLASS custom work at MANDEL BROS., State and Harrison-sts.

WANTED—A GIRL TO SEW AT DRESSMAKING. Inquire at 77 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS OPERATORS on Wheeler & Wilson Machine (none others need apply) at FIELD, LEITER & CO.'S Manufacturing Department, corner Twentieth and State-sts.

Laundresses.

WANTED—TWO GOOD WASHERS AND TWO first-class shirt-ironers. Come this morning prepared to work at 29 West Adams-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A RELIABLE WOMAN AS HOUSEkeeper, good cook, to do the work of a small family near Washington Heights. Apply at 113 and 115 South Water-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PERSON CAPABLE of keeping house for an elderly gentleman. References required. Address K 44, Tribune office.

Milliners.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER. APPLY to Mrs. H. WECK, 88 East Kinzie-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK IN STEVENS' bakery and coffee-house, 20 South Canal-st. Wages, $6.

WANTED—ONE POWER-LOOM HAND (WOMAN). A. G. GARFIELD & CO., 239 and 241 Lake-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, with 20 years' experience in every branch of the drug, paint, and glass trade, a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, desires a situation. Address O 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, SHIPping, or receiving clerk; good references; 7 years' experience. Address B 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN man, as traveling (or in house) salesman for some wholesale druggists' sundries or fancy goods house; has a good trade in this city and country; can give best city reference. Address E 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO speaks English and German well, and acquainted with all branches of the dry goods trade in this city, Wisconsin, and Iowa, wishes a situation as clerk, traveling or city salesman; the best of city references given. Address LEOPOLD, 239 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN dry goods clerk; have worked two years in one place, and have a large acquaintance in the city. Address K 43, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CONFECTIONER and first-class ice-cream maker, with the very best of recommendations. Please address S 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A steady job required, as grainer, and can do plain sign writing. Address K 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO ARCHITECTS AND builders—By a practical carpenter as foreman, or will take trimming to any amount. Address K 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS picture frame joiner. Can fit up. Willing to go into the country. Address GEORGE BRUCKMAN, 245 East Kinzie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS CARriage body maker. Address C. HANSON, Box 1609, Madison, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; HAS had two years' experience in harness shop; is willing to work on small salary. Address Z 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO can furnish the best of reference, as an operator in a first-class photograph gallery; also understands the business of photographic supplies and bookkeeping. Address ROBERT THEIM & CO., 74 East Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AND wife, the man as coachman and gardener; his wife a thorough English cook. Address C D, 546 Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY AND REliable colored man, to take care of horses, drive, and make himself useful in private family. Address K 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR IN A wholesale store by a respectable young man, Dane, who is highly recommended. Address Y 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY 17 YEARS OLD, to care for horses and make himself useful. Address Z 61, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, TO DO chamber work and dining room work. Apply at 271 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork in a respectable private family, at 138 Sampson-st., in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN girl and a middle-aged woman, one to do house work, the other to take care of children. Inquire at 205 Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT Swedish cook, either in a private family, first-class boarding-house, or hotel. Call, for two days, at 205 Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL IN A private family. Call at, or address, 127 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY to do general housework or second work. Call at 3 [illegible]-place, 152 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS girls, one as cook and the other as second girl; the best of references given. Please call at 221 South Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, wash and iron. Wishes to go into a small private family. Call at No. 390 South Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid or dining-room girl in a respectable hotel. Write or call at 299 Arnold-st., South Side. B. C. SULLIVAN.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TOGETHER, BY TWO good girls, one for second work, the other for dining room. City references. Address 16 and 18 Elbridge-court.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work in a private family. Good reference given. Please call or address C M, 16 Centre-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do second work. 224 North Larrabee-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL AS cook, washer, and ironer. Can be seen for 3 days at 132 Mather-st., between Halsted and Desplaines. Can give the best of city reference.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY TO do plain sewing in private family. Can furnish machine. References given. Apply at 183 South Clark-st., near Twenty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker to go out in families by the day. Good references as to ability. Terms moderate. Apply at 303 Fulton-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROFESSIONAL woman nurse. Call at 29 Calumet-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER FOR some respectable family; good references given. Address L H, 190 South Peoria-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AT THE STAR EMPLOYment Office, No. 5 West Madison-st., for cooks and chambermaids, on the lakes; also, for three restaurant order, and hotel cooks and girls of every nationality for all branches of housework. Branch office, 126 West Monroe-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMan to travel in the care of children or an invalid. Address ALICE, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS clerk in a bakery, confectionery or cigar store. References if required. Call or address 181 North Curtis-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS woman cook in a restaurant or private boarding-house. Address 117 Fourth-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A REAL ESTATE FIRM doing a good and safe business will take a partner (either active or silent) for a one-third interest, with $20,000 cash, and guarantee $5,000 per annum on the investment, with security; references exchanged; none but principals giving real name in confidence and having ready cash need answer. Address K 34, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000, TO RUN A good theatre in the city. Address G L, care Free Press, 160 East Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A SMALL CAPITAL WILL buy half interest in a first-class saloon, with billiards; good chance for the right man. Address 108 North Wells-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $[illegible], CAN HEAR OF a good chance in an established, pleasant, and safe business, with large profits; location first-class. Address O 28, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—THE ADVERTISER HAVing a stamped contract with a large European glove manufacturer, is wishful to meet a gentleman with capital to assist him in carrying on the business. First-class city references, and some capital will be invested by advertiser. Address O 38, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE BUTCHER BUSiness; best stand on Lake-st.; he will be required to have $300 cash. Inquire at F. OWENS' Market, 397 West Lake-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $3,000 TO $5,000, in a well-established and profitable foundry business, which the proprietor desires to enlarge. The most satisfactory references and guarantees given. Call on or address A. B. BALDWIN, Room 32, 132 LaSalle-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $250, IN A LIGHT business; profits large; no risk to run. 34 Union-st., corner of Washington.

PARTNER WANTED—I HAVE A HOTEL ALL furnished, and want a partner, with $1,000 cash, to join me in running the same. Address K 78, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A GOOD BUSIness man, with $500, to take half interest in a business that will pay the investment the first 30 days. Southwest corner State and Madison-sts., Room 6. C. S. Co.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTNERSHIP IN AN established insurance business; have had nearly eight years' experience in an Eastern city; can give best of references, and would be willing to pay a fair sum. Address VAN, Room 17, Barnes House, Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $50 TO ACT AS cashier in a legitimate business. Call on HARTT, 151 Clark-st.

MUSICAL.

A FIRST-CLASS PIANO FOR SALE OR EXchange for a stock of domestic and imported Cigars, valued at $300. Inquire at 271 Butterfield-st.

PIANOS TO RENT AND FOR SALE. LOWEST prices in the city. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Tuning and repairing at lowest rates. R. GOOLD & SON, 15 Cottage Grove-av.

$200 WILL BUY A GOOD TONED 7 OCTAVE rosewood piano, with an Eolian attachment; in fact it is an organ and piano combined in one. All in complete order; carved legs, and case. 261 Park-av.

The Derby Races---England's National Gambling Day.

Terrible Boiler Explosion in Brussels ---Fourteen Lives Lost.

Newfoundland's Ultimatum to the Atlantic Cable Company.

Rumored Proposition to Confirm MacMahon for Five Years.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 28.—The annual summer meeting at Epsom commenced yesterday. The great racing event of the year, a run for the Derby stakes, takes place to-day. The morning opened with indications of rain, but the clouds are now breaking, and the prospects are good for a fine day. The exodus of Londoners from the city commenced early this morning, and the trains to Epsom were crowded to their utmost capacity, and on the carriage roads are continuous lines of vehicles of all descriptions loaded with visitors to the races. In London but little business is being done, as everybody who can get away from the city has left for Epsom.

LATER.—The race for the Derby stakes was won by Doncaster. The run for the second place in the race for the Derby stakes was a dead heat between Gang Forward and Kaiser.

The betting just before the start was 40 to 1 against Doncaster, 7 to 2 against Kaiser, and 3 to 1 against Gang Forward. Twelve horses ran. The race was finely contested. All the animals started well together, Beadroll leading to Tottenham Byron. At the distance of 200 yards from the finish, Doncaster, Gang Forward, and Kaiser were nearly abreast. When 100 yards from the stand Doncaster spurted and came in ahead amid the wild cheering of the multitude, winning the race by half a length. Time, 2 minutes, 50 seconds.

Austin Byron Bidwell, the alleged bank forger, was brought up at Guildhall to-day. Formal testimony was taken establishing his identity, and he was remanded to jail.

In the libel case of O'Keefe vs. Archbishop Cullen, the plaintiff was awarded one farthing damages.

A bill has been filed in chancery against the Anglo-American Cable Company, to prevent the amalgamation of its stock with that of the Newfoundland and French Atlantic Telegraph Companies.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 28.—The Government army in the north, commanded by General Nouvilas, has received reinforcements and marched for Calzada, in pursuit of the Carlist force under Tristany. The Carlists are blockaded in manufactories in the town, the insurgents having cut the canal which furnishes the water-power.

La Gaceta promulgates a decree which prohibits the granting hereafter, or use in official documents of titles of nobility.

The Republicans have sent deputations to Barcelona, urging him to accept the Presidency.

The Spanish Government has authorized the creation of another society for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico.

The Carlist Chief Dorregaray is marching on Logrona with a large force. The National troops are concentrating to attack him before he reaches the city.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 28.—The Conservatives intend to propose a law, making the President irresponsible to the Assembly for his acts. It is rumored that a motion will be made in the Assembly to proclaim a Republic and confirm MacMahon as President for a term of five years.

CANADA.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 28.—The Newfoundland Government have notified the New York, Newfoundland & London Telegraph Company that they will abandon their pre-emption right if the Company will abandon their monopoly of landing cables on the Newfoundland. If not, they will exercise their pre-emptive right.

SUNDAY, May 25.—This morning's heavy rains have swelled the rivers, and caused an immense destruction of property. The Gosford Railroad bridge, over the Jacques Cartier River, is reported swept away; also, the Government dam at the mouth of the St. Maurice River, and a number of extensive saw-mills.

TORONTO, Ont., May 28.—The body of W. H. Jones, a well-known forwarder, of this city, was found in the Bay this morning. He disappeared on Monday night, and as his watch and other valuables are missing, foul play is suspected.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 28.—It is impossible to state the present condition of the Drummond colliery, or estimate the damage sustained underground. It is believed that the fire is under control now, and will be subdued before long. $9,000 have been subscribed in Halifax, Pictou, and New Glasgow for the relief of the widows and orphans at Westville.

MEXICO.

New York Herald Special Cable.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, May 28.—Via BROWNSVILLE, May 28.—The Mexican Congress organized as an Electoral College, and has declared Iglesias elected to the Chief Justiceship, which is equivalent to the Vice Presidency.

The yellow fever is raging in Yucatan.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, May 28.—A terrible boiler explosion occurred in a crowded workshop here to-day. Fourteen persons were killed outright and many injured, some of whom will die.

CUBA.

HAVANA, May 28.—The insurgents attacked the town of Guanaja on Sunday. The garrison aided by a gunboat in the harbor made a vigorous defense, and the assailants were obliged to withdraw.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 28.—Thirty houses have been destroyed by conflagration in Stamboul.

The Labor Question.

BOSTON, May 28.—The Boston Eight-Hour League, at a meeting to-day, discussed resolutions which anticipate that the voting power of the masses will be openly and covertly swelled in the next Constitutional Convention with propositions to qualify the suffrage, increase the taxes, reduce the number of officers elected by the people, and that an aristocracy of wealthy Republicans and Democrats will start in these high-handed usurpations. The only hope for purer elections, incorruptible legislation, less profligate, crime, and misrule, is the reduction of the hours of labor, wherever public opinion and legislation can properly interfere.

After a few minor amendments the resolutions were adopted.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Everything was quiet among the carpenters to-day, and the employers and employed locate at the station from which reinforcements stand-point. Large numbers have already obtained the eight-hour system, and others will probably follow, but the movement cannot become universal, as there are so many unemployed men ready to work ten hours. The recent proposition of the builders to the Carpenters' Society, to make a "nine-hour" compromise at the present rate of wages, to last for five years, has been rejected.

BOSTON, May 28.—The sugar-refiners have completed arrangements to dispense with the services of the Union coopers altogether.

The Iowa Editors.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 28.—The Iowa Press Association meets at Cedar Rapids on the 10th of June, and the President, T. P. Traynor, of Council Bluffs, gives notice that all the Iowa railroads will furnish free transportation to members of the Association and their wives going to and returning from the annual meeting at Cedar Rapids. The Chicago & Northwestern Company have signified their willingness to take the whole party to Chicago, whence the members can return home by either of the other roads leading into the State, or they can return to Cedar Rapids, and thence go home.

Circulars have been issued to all the editors in the State, explaining the proper persons to whom application is to be made for passes. It is thought that the affair will resolve itself into an excursion, and visit Chicago.

The Judicial Contest.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., May 28.—The latest dodge of the judicial canvass is a letter which appeared in the *Democrat*, a Craig paper, of this city this morning from John Colton, of Galesburg, in which he comes out for Lawrence, claiming that the latter is for railroads. The object of the letter, which is to injure Lawrence by connecting his name with this railroad jobber, is so plain that no one who has will be deceived by it. It is too evident that Colton declares for Lawrence for the purpose of defeating him.

RELIGIOUS.

Illinois State Sabbath-School Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 28.—Unbounded enthusiasm has characterized the Convention today. The exercises have been intensely interesting, and have drawn together immense congregations. The exceedingly fine weather adds to the general enjoyment, to which the generous hospitality of the citizens of Springfield also very materially contributes. [The crowning exercise of this morning was the Bible-lesson, led by the Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of Chicago, on "The Blood of Christ." So enwrapt were the delegates that, at its close, they spontaneously burst into singing "There is a Fountain Filled with Blood."

In the afternoon the Rev. John Gordon, of Chicago, led an earnest Bible-lesson on "The Seven Cities of Refuge," which received, and merited, serious attention. Gov. Beveridge followed with a cheering exhortation to the delelowed with a cheering exhortation to the delegates to persevere and faint not in their good work. E. D. Jones, of St. Louis, and the venerable Stephen Paxton, of Missouri, also delivered encouraging addresses. The last exercise of the afternoon was a Bible-lesson on "The Love of God," led by B. F. Jacobs, of Chicago. It was a calm, rich indication of the matchless love of God toward all who trust in Him, and made a deep and very evident impression upon the congregation.

The nominating committee reported the following additional officers for the ensuing year:

Executive Committee—B. F. Jacobs, Chicago; William Reynolds, Peoria; E. Burrell, Aurora; D. Leech, Jr., Galesburg; J. L. Thompson, Cairo; Thomas S. Ridgeway, Shawneetown, and J. F. Culver, Pontiac.

State Secretary—J. P. Moore, Bloomington.

Statistical Secretary—H. Payson, Perser.

Financial Secretary—H. Payne, Jerseyville.

The evening session drew out an immense audience. William Reynolds, of Peoria, who was to have been one of the speakers, was called home by sickness in his family. The Rev. J. H. Vincent, of New York, however, filled all gaps, and left no disappointment by his admirable address on the "Church of the Future." It was replete with pathos, humor, apt scriptural quotations, and magnetic eloquence. For an hour or more he enchained the vast audience. The excellent quartette of singers from the First Baptist Church of Chicago, led by G. B. Stebbins, then sang the "Invitation Hymn to the Prodigal," which so affected the congregation that another hymn had to be given before attention was given to the next speaker, the Rev. Mr. Barnes, of Bloomington, who gave an eloquent account of the recent wonderful revival in that city, after which the Convention adjourned until to-morrow, the three sessions of which will bring the proceedings to an end.

State Congregational Association.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., May 28.—The thirtieth annual meeting of the Congregational Association assembled in this city this evening. The city is full of delegates from all parts of the State. Between two and three hundred are in attendance. The informal meeting was held this evening, in the Congregational Church. It was opened by a song of welcome, written for the Association by Prof. Bliss, of Chicago. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. H. M. Daniels, of Winnebago, on the third verse of the Epistle of Jude, on contending for the faith once delivered to the Saints. He was appointed at the last annual meeting, by a committee of which the late Father Clark was Chairman. His allusion to the death of this elder brother was very pathetic. The subject was suggested by the debate at the last meeting on the liberal condition of membership in the churches. The aim of the preacher was to set forth the fundamental principles of the Gospel on the faith of the Saints. The essential doctrine was the manifestation of God in the flesh as the Savior of men. The Association will be organized for business to-morrow morning. A number of distinguished persons from a distance are in attendance, among them Dr. Storrss, of New York; Dr. Treat and the Rev. Mr. Walker, of the African Mission.

The Presbyterian Assembly. North.

BALTIMORE, May 28.—The Presbyterian General Assembly met in formal session this evening. Dr. Crosby, the Moderator, on taking the chair, announced the death in this city, at Forest Grove, this evening, of Elder James H. Rogers, a delegate to this Assembly from the Presbytery of Freeport, Synod of Illinois, North. Prayer was offered by the Rev. E. G. Thurber. Dr. Bell, of Lyons, N. Y., offered a resolution, that an overture in the following words be sent down to the Presbytery, viz.: "Would it be advisable to engraft a system of transferring ministers from one field to another in the church polity?" Laid on the table.

The Rev. Mr. Balkley made a short address, bearing testimony to the virtue and christian character of Elder Rogers, whose death had been announced, and the Assembly appointed a committee to prepare a minute to be placed on the records of the Assembly relative to the deceased, and be transmitted to his family. The Moderator then read the precept formally dissolving the Assembly, and ordering the next Assembly to convene at St. Louis on the third Thursday in May next, after which he delivered a brief address, returning thanks to the members for their confidence and good order maintained, concluding with prayer and benediction. The Assembly then dissolved. Its deliberations throughout were marked with the utmost harmony and fraternal feeling. Many of the members left for their homes to-night.

The Virginia Baptists.

RICHMOND, Va., May 28.—The Baptists of Virginia commenced the celebration of the semi-centennial of the organization of their General Association to-night. Over 1,700 delegates and several thousand visitors are in the city. The Association was organized by the election of the Rev. Dr. J. L. M. Curry, President. Addresses were made by the Hon. Horatio Gates Jones, of Pennsylvania; the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, of Illinois; the Rev. Mr. Walker, of West Virginia, and others. The regular memorial exercises take place, to-morrow, in the Tabernacle erected for the purpose, capable of seating 6,000 persons.

United Brethren.

DAYTON, O., May 28.—The twelfth day's session of the United Brethren Conference convened at half-past 8 this morning, Bishop Dickson in the chair. The twelfth item of the report on lay delegation was taken up. After the proposal of several amendments, the hearing of arguments, occupying the greater portion of the forenoon, the original paper was adopted. At half-past 11 the Conference adjourned, to meet at half-past 7 to-night, for the purpose of visiting the Soldiers' Home, where they were handsomely received by the officers and veterans.

Colored Christian Church.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—The convention of the Colored Branch of the Christian Curch, at Lexington, adjourned to-day. The last business was the passage of a resolution requiring all members married under the slave regime, or living together under the slavery custom, to have the marriage solemnized under the present State law.

Kentucky Episcopalians.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—The Protestant Episcopal Convention at Lexington, Ky., spent the day in general business, and the evening in discussing the Sabbath-school question.

Indiana Sabbath-School Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 28.—A State Convention of Sabbath-school workers will be held at Anderson, Ind., from the 3d to 5th of June. Arrangements for reduced fare have been made with most of the railroads.

Missouri Episcopalians.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—The Twenty-third Annual Convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Missouri has been in session here to-day, and to-night a reception is being held at the residence of Bishop Robertson.

American Tract Society.

BOSTON, May 28.—The American Tract Society to-day elected the old Board of Officers.

New Jersey Episcopalians.

NEWARK, May 28.—In the New Jersey Annual Episcopal Convention at Burlington, this morning, the report of the committee favoring the division of the diocese was adopted by almost an unanimous vote.

Railroad News.

GENEVA, Ill., May 28.—In the case of the Chicago & Pacific Railway v. the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company for the condemnation by the former of a portion of the right of way of the latter Company in the City of Elgin, the jury rendered a verdict of $20,000 damage in favor of the Chicago & Northwestern, and of $254 in favor of Goelyn. This case has been on trial for the past two weeks, and has attracted much attention, being the first case of this character ever tried in this State.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW MADISON, O., May 28.—A large and enthusiastic railroad meeting was held here to-day, in the interest of the proposed Cincinnati, Eaton & Union City Railroad. Union City, Palestine, Eldorado, and Eaton were fully represented. Articles of incorporation were drawn and forwarded to Columbus. The capital stock was placed at $400,000. Subscription books will be opened at once. This is the fourth meeting held here this spring in the interest of this route, and our best citizens seem determined to push the enterprise with great vigor.

NEW YORK.

Recovered Bonds---The Atlantic Bank ---Importations---Immigration---The Train Case---Exodus of Thieves---Anniversary Parade---Miscellaneous News.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Mr. Gale, of 581 Broadway, called at the police headquarters and stated that he is a brother of Daniel Gale, whose bonds were stolen from the First National Bank, at Glenn's Falls, three years ago, and he thinks that those found on Brady were a portion of the stolen ones; also that Elmore Platt, A. W. Black, and Harriet Baldwin, whose bonds were stolen, resided at Glenn's Falls at the time of the robbery of this bank; $190,000 in bonds were taken, and this is the first clue to them. The Cashier of this bank has been telegraphed for to identify the bonds.

"Dutch Heinrich," the notorious bank-robber, has been ordered to the Tombs Prison from the Lunatic Asylum on Ward's Island, on the ground that he is only feigning insanity.

At a meeting of the depositors of the wrecked Atlantic Bank, a statement was read showing there was cash on hand amounting to $312,194, and trustworthy assets amounting to $137,000, making altogether about 70 per cent of the liabilities. It is stated that a dividend of 60 or 40 per cent will be declared within a short time.

The bonded warehouses in this city are filled with imported goods which the importers do not find it profitable to take out, on account of the high price of gold and the dullness of the season.

The Stock, Gold, Produce, Cotton, and other Exchanges will be closed on Friday, Decoration Day being a legal holiday.

Four thousand immigrants arrived yesterday.

"Church of the Future." It was replete with pathos, humor, apt scriptural quotations, and magnetic eloquence. For an hour or more he enchained the vast audience. The excellent quartette of singers from the First Baptist Church of Chicago, led by G. B. Stebbins, then sang the "Invitation Hymn to the Prodigal," which so affected the congregation that another hymn had to be given before attention was given to the next speaker, the Rev. Mr. Barnes, of Bloomington, who gave an eloquent account of the recent wonderful revival in that city, after which the Convention adjourned until to-morrow, the three sessions of which will bring the proceedings to an end.

The Mayor has given an order for an investigation into the sanity of George Francis Train.

It is stated that many professional thieves have left for the East and West since the passage of the act authorizing their arrest as suspicious characters.

Col. Minelli, late United States Consul at Oporto, was buried at Brooklyn yesterday.

The Sunday-school anniversary parade in Brooklyn to-day, was attended by the largest turnout of young people ever known. They paraded in five divisions in different parts of the city, aggregating some 50,000, all dressed in gay colors, with flags, banners and bands of music. After parade they adjourned to various churches, where refreshments were served. One division, comprising over 15,000, paraded in Prospect Park, and an equally large division on Clinton avenue. A shower during the parade was an unfortunate feature, but the residents opened their houses for the shelter of the little ones.

The Woodhull-Claflin obscene publication case is set down for the 2d of June.

Henry Burns recovered $10,000 from the Cunard Company to-day, for four bales of goods delivered by their agent to the wrong party.

THE CHOLERA.

A Statement by a New Orleans Paper.

From the New Orleans Republican, May 24.

Reports have been industriously circulated that cholera exists in this city in an epidemic form, which have had the effect to cause vessels from this city to be quarantined in Havana, as well as to excite a great deal of fear in some of the Western cities. This feeling was intensified by a report that the steamer John Kilgour, which left this port for Cincinnati on the 17th inst., had lost three passengers by death from cholera.

Of course the prompt denial of the Captain of the boat that such was the case failed to overtake and counteract the flying rumor.

It is true there have been some fatal cases of cholera in this city during the past six weeks, as the following statements of deaths will show:

Week ending—	*Sporadic.*	*Cholera morbus.*	*Cholera infantum.*
April 13	7	5	3
April 20	5	15	5
April 27	10	8	3
May 4	20	18	12
May 11	11	5	5
May 18	21	8	13
	74	62	43

In the present week the following deaths have occurred:

	May 19.	*May 20.*	*May 21.*	*May 22.*
Cholera sporadic	2	2		1
Cholera morbus	1	2	2	
Cholera infantum			1	

These are the naked statistics of death by cholera, as taken from the official returns in the office of the Board of Health.

From Dr. White, the President of the Board of Health, we have obtained such opinions concerning the dread disease as he has been able, through his sanitary inspectors, engineers, etc., to form, as well as from intercourse with the principal practitioners in the city, which opinions we propose to give our readers, believing that the simple facts are less dangerous than any attempt at palliation or disguise, out of which are sure to grow exaggeration and misrepresentation.

The Doctor gives it as the result of his experience, observation, and inquiry, that the symptoms in fatal cases are not distinguishable from epidemic cholera. This is known to be true of severe cases of cholera morbus, where no suspicion can be entertained of epidemic cholera, and it is well known that similar symptoms are presented in certain cases of malarial fever, notably yellow, or what is termed by French physicians as pernicious fever.

The diarrheal diseases now prevailing in New Orleans are considered to differ from the true Asiatic cholera in the exceedingly small proportion of deaths to those taken sick,—certainly not over 6 per cent of those attacked dying. In case of epidemic Asiatic cholera these figures would be reversed.

No case of propagation on routes of travel has occurred in the ten weeks during which the cases have been occurring. Persons may have died elsewhere, possibly, of the disease soon after leaving New Orleans; but no other case of the disease arising from such case is known. This is certainly most unlike epidemic cholera. The most careful investigation shows no cases of the disease springing from other cases. Every case seems individually sporadic, arising from a general condition acting very equally in all portions of the city.

The disease seems local, engendered of local filth and climatic influences. If other communities are to suffer, it will be from action of similar causes, but not because the disease is carried to them.

About ten weeks ago, this disease made its appearance. It is now on the decrease. Its fatal effects have been noted above. Had the disease assumed an epidemic form, thousands of deaths would doubtless have occurred.

The customary annual inspections from house to house by the Board of Health, through its military officers, have been this year delayed on account of the frequently occurring outbreaks, which have necessitated the calling in by the Superintendent of Police of all officers on detailed service for active duty as policemen. But for this fact the city would ere this have been placed in a better sanitary condition, and perhaps any manifestation of this disease might have been prevented.

The Police Board has, within a few days, detailed a number of officers for duty with the Board of Health, and it is intended to push matters in the next few weeks so rapidly as to place the city in a condition of absolute salubrity and healthfulness.

Suicide.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 28.—The *Journal* has advices from Howesville, Ky., of the suicide, on Tuesday, of Mrs. Hedden, an elderly lady of high respectability. The act was induced by ill-health and depression, caused by the death of a daughter, who left three young children dependent on her. She strangled herself, by winding a clothesline several times around her neck.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Buckley T. Benton, owner of the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, committed suicide this evening by shooting himself through the heart. He had been unwell for two weeks past.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Emily Twist, a young lady slightly touched with insanity, threw herself under a passing train near Lima, Wis., on Tuesday night, and was instantly killed.

George Bundy, the Terre Haute agent of A. V. Lawrence & Co., of Indianapolis, has disappeared under suspicious circumstances, and fears are entertained that he has been foully dealt with.

The Trustees of Jennine's Seminary, Aurora, have announced that the twelfth day's session of the United Brethren Conference convened at half-past 8 this morning, Bishop Dickson in the chair. The twelfth item of the report on lay delegation was taken up. After the proposal of several amendments, the hearing of arguments, occupying the greater portion of the forenoon, the original paper was adopted. At half-past 11 the Conference adjourned, to meet at half-past 7 to-night, for the purpose of visiting the Soldiers' Home, where they were handsomely received by the officers and veterans.

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THE ATLANTIC WRECK.

New Horrors.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who has been exploring in the neighborhood of the wreck of the ill-fated Atlantic, tells some horrible stories of what he has been seeing there. The fishermen, it seems, have given the appropriate name of "The Hill of Death" to the locality where the greater portion of the victims have been buried, and we are told that the dead lying beneath the sod in the dismal town of Prospect number more than the living inhabitants. The writer says:

"The graves, or trenches, in many cases are scarcely deep enough to allow the coffins to rest more than a few inches below the sand's surface. Heavy rains have washed away what little earth-covering there was, and to-day there are hundreds of the coffins exposed to view. In many instances two bodies are crowded into a single box, and in some cases even three and, in order to economize in the way of space, they are often placed in the trenches two and three deep. At the feet of the shabby graves and the rude coffins are the modest tablets which record the painful sufferings and heroic deaths of hundreds of brave men, confiding women, and innocent children. The total number of bodies recovered, of the 546 lost, is 428. As near as can be ascertained, about a dozen of these missing are cabin passengers, and the rest are steerage. Of the latter probably many more will be recovered, but, as before stated, it is very doubtful if any of the corpses of the missing cabin passengers will ever be found.

"Those rescued from the vessel were in many instances so fearfully mutilated and bruised by coming in contact with the drifting and surging cargo that it would have been impossible for their most intimate friends to identify them. The sight of them as ghastly, repulsive, and hideous conveys but a feeble idea of the sickening spectacles presented. Although hardened have been picked up before, and harrowing and painful scenes had been for weeks abounding in the vicinity, yet with almost every corpse recovered there was something fresh and original in the horrors presented which it is impossible to forget. Although used to such scenes, even the divers could not witness them without dropping an involuntary tear of pity. Some died with outstretched arms, as if grasping for a floating timber or helping hand to rescue them from a watery grave; there were others with countenances rendered hideous and awful in their appearance by the agonies and anguish in their final struggle for life; and the supplicating gaze and wild, glassy eyes of nearly all seemed to appeal to Heaven alone for mercy and rescue from the threatening and terrible fate. The furious and angry sea which, for over a month, had washed the remains of these poor unfortunates here and there among the debris of the broken cargo could not destroy the evidences of their terrible fright and anguish when the ship went down. Although their forms were, in many cases, torn almost literally to pieces, yet their countenances, if the face was preserved, indicated a most determined struggle for life. One of the divers found, in the rigging, the body of one who was evidently a German, with a four-year-old boy clasped in his arms. The little fellow was clinging with the tenacity of death to his father's grip—and the fond father, it seemed, would not desert his kindred even to save himself. An effort was made to bring them to the surface in the same position as found, but the burden was too heavy, and the diver first brought up the child and then the father, and the two are now sleeping in the same rude coffin in one of the Prospect cemeteries. The bodies found outside of the wreck seem to have suffered more from depredations by fish than those found in the vessel, although some of the latter, taken out soon after the disaster, were more or less disfigured from this cause. The remains of a young woman were picked up by a grappler yesterday, and both eyes were literally eaten from their sockets, and a huge lobster, still feeding upon and clinging to her neck, was only removed with great difficulty. It is the theory of the fishermen that lobsters and crabs are the only species of fish that will feast upon a dead body, and the lobster dealers maintain the opposite theory. When the fact was known that a lobster had been actually found devouring a corpse, one of the principal lobster dealers at Prospect approached the *Herald* reporter and requested that he would not publish the circumstance, remarking, with evident concern, that it would have a tendency to ruin his business. The young woman who was thus being so slowly and surely devoured had about £16 sterling sewed up in a body-belt and strapped around her person, and her jewelry ornaments consisted of a pair of heavy gold ear-rings, a pearl finger-ring, a small gold watch, and heavy neck-chain. Although a steerage passenger, she was evidently a lady of more than ordinary refinement. It is well, perhaps, for her friends in a far-off land, who parted from her while she was beautiful in life, that they were not permitted to gaze upon the ghastly and repulsive corpse as it was laid away with the hundreds of others which this terrible disaster has furnished.

"The other day, while some of the voluntary wreckers—those who prowl around the sunken vessel for plunder—were fishing with their hooks for whatever they might find of value, one of their number fastened upon what appeared from the feeling to be a bale of dry goods. He tugged and pulled away for a minute or two and then called another fellow-wrecker to help him. The united strength of the two succeeded in bringing up fragments of a silk dress and lady's underclothing. That they had got hold of a body was certain, and with the stimulation of a twenty or fifty dollar reward, they renewed their efforts with great vigor. After considerable groping the hooks were again made fast, and with difficulty pulled to the surface, but all they brought up was a lady's shoe and stocking, and the fragments of a delicate foot which had been actually torn from the rest of the body. Further efforts to recover the body were made, and finally a diver went down, but he could see nothing of it. Probably the poor victim was held fast by the cargo of the wreck, and the final efforts of grapplers so loosened the body that the action of the sea and heavy undertow soon afterwards released it entirely, and the remains were afterwards washed out to sea.

"There are now nearly a dozen bodies of the lost cabin passengers missing, and, the chances are that they, if any, of them will ever be recovered. There are a few state-rooms which the divers have not yet been able to reach; but it is not generally believed that any bodies will be found in them. When the ship struck the fatal rock, Capt. Williams notified all the cabin and steerage passengers of the pending danger, and he believes all who were in the cabin state-rooms escaped on the deck and into the rigging. If this is so, the remains of those not already found have probably long since been washed out to sea, and nothing more will ever be heard or seen of them."

Spurgeon Declines to Come.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, May 28.—J. S. Bliss, of this city, wrote to Spurgeon a short time ago offering him $900 a night to lecture in the United States, under his management, for 100 nights. Mr. Spurgeon replies as follows:

CLAPHAM, London, May 10, 1873.

To J. S. Bliss:

MY DEAR SIR: I am unable to visit the United States; and, moreover, I am no lecturer. To preach Jesus Christ simply in a plain manner is my ambition. Eloquence I leave to others. May you and your great country prosper under the blessing of God. Yours very truly, C. H. SPURGEON.

Drowning of a Woman and Two of Her Children.

From the Muscatine (Ia.) Journal, May 27.

By the Liberty (Mo.) *Tribune* of the 9th we have an account of a sad calamity which befel the family of Benjamin Williams, late of this county. On the 30th of April, while immigrating in a wagon to Kansas, he attempted to ford the Fishing River, near Liberty, but the stream was so high that the horses were obliged to swim. They got across with the wagon in safety, but, having floated below the road, the Bank was so steep that they could not ascend it. The horses turned around to go back, when the wagon uncoupled and they separated from it, leaving the entire family in the wagon-box with the hind wheels. The wagon and contents were soon submerged, and the mother and three children sank under the angry waters, while Williams, seizing a boy of 7 years, swam to the bank. Dropping his almost drowned child and throwing off his overcoat, he pursued onward to the rescue of the rest, the current running at such a rapid rate that it was almost impossible for him to keep up with it. While running along the shore, watching for the appearance of some of the bodies, he, at a distance, saw his wife rise and sink for the last time. He then sprang into the water, in hopes his wife would rise again, and at that moment his babe made its appearance, which he succeeded in rescuing, being, as he supposed, nearly lifeless. All further efforts to rescue the mother and the remaining children were in vain, as they did not again appear. The citizens of the neighborhood, when informed of the distressing affair, turned out and searched unceasingly, till the bodies were found. The mother was found the next day, and the little girls, aged 3 and 6 years, were found on the fourth day. The two little boys, aged 4 years and 18 months respectively, were kindly cared for by sympathizing strangers, and recovered sufficiently to proceed with their father on his mournful journey.

Benjamin Williams lived on a farm on the Sixteen road, about seven miles west of this city. He was part owner of the place, in connection with his brother, John F. Williams, now an agent in the Indian country. Benjamin Williams' wife was a beautiful and intelligent young lady in this city a number of years ago, known as Fanny Collins, being the daughter of Peter Collins, a Friend. She was 27 years of age at the time of her death.

CITY ITEMS.

The body of Henry Parsons, who was drowned in Calumet Lake while out boating last Tuesday afternoon, was recovered yesterday afternoon. It was removed to the church at the corner of Sophia and Mohawk streets, where the Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

A melancholy accident occurred yesterday afternoon at half-past 2 o'clock, in a stone-quarry near the Artesian Wells, on the West Side. During the process of blasting a piece of stone, one of the blasts failed to go off. Being surrounded by numerous other blasts, and the stone being broken, one of the charges which failed to explode was not observed. About a half an hour after the charges had been put in, and while the workmen were handling the pieces of stone which had been broken, the blast went off. A workman who was in the vicinity named William Langelus, of No. 35 Clarendon street, was struck in the eyes by several pieces of stone, and Dr. Willard, the attending physician, thinks he will lose his sight. The accident is made the sadder by the fact that the injured man has a large family dependent on him for support.

Kansas Items.

LAWRENCE, Kan., May 28.—The excessive rains all over Kansas have raised the streams to flood height. The Kansas River is higher than for the past five years.

Large amounts of money have lately gone to New York for the payment of interest on the district school bonds, most of which falls due June 1.

An Omaha Scandal.

OMAHA, May 28.—The *Bee* to-night gives an account of an encounter between a sporting man of this city and a member of the Board of Education, an ex-minister of the Baptist persuasion, whom the former accuses of too much friendship for his spouse. The latter claims he was trying to induce her to reform, with prospects of success, were he not interfered with.

Murdered by Negroes.

CINCINNATI, O., May 28.—A Lexington, Ky., special says: George C. Alfred was murdered at his residence, Washington County, Ky., last night by two negroes in his employ, named George Miller, and Ned Alfred. The murderers are supposed to have fled to Louisville. Mrs. Alfred offers $500 for their apprehension.

Execution of a Murderer.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Levi Soules was hanged yesterday at Marion Court House, South Carolina, for the murder of Noah Sutton, on the 10th of February last. Soules and his victim were flatboatmen.

Masonic.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 28.—In the Grand Lodge, this morning, the proposition to build a new Masonic Temple was voted down by a large majority. No measures were taken toward repairing the present structure. Christian Fetts was re-elected Grand Master.

Alleged Incendiary Arrested.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 28.—Sam Goldberg, a clothing merchant, at No. 406 Main street, was arrested last night for attempting to burn his store to obtain the insurance, and committed to jail this afternoon without bail.

Bold Robbery.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. May 28.—A private dispatch from DuQuoin, Ill., states that J. B. Lemons, while changing cars at that place early this morning, was knocked down and robbed of $7,000.

The Missouri Editors.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—The Missouri State Editorial Association met in convention to-day, at Louisiana. Gen. Forrest was introduced and delivered the annual oration.

Accidental Death.

TOLEDO, May 28.—Harvey Abrams, a porter at the Boody House, shot himself dead last night, while carelessly handling a revolver belonging to a guest.

Obituary.

LONDON, May 28.—Sir James Duke, Lord-Mayor of London in 1848, and for many years a member of Parliament, died to-day, aged 83.

—A curious detail of the habits of the Imperial Court of Russia has been remarked upon since the residence of the Russian Imperial Family in Italy. The Empress does not correspond with the Emperor by the Post-office. A service of couriers has been established between Sorrento and St. Petersburg, composed of eighteen persons, who are continually en route between the two places. The immediate friends of her Majesty write a letter like other people—that is to say write it, although the obliging and economic medium of the Commander Barbavara. But no letter of the Czarina is ever thrown into the box, or sent to the Russian Legation; every time the Empress writes, as she does nearly every day, a courier starts with a packet, which he is instructed to deliver into the hands of the Czar himself.

MARRIAGES.

HARVEY—BADGER—In this city, on the 26th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Craik, of Louisville, Ky., assisted by the Rev. Dr. Locke, at the residence of A. B. Badger, Esq., Mr. Frank Harvey, of Louisville, to Miss Isabella S. Badger.

The copy of the prayer book used by the officiating minister is the same from which he married the father and mother of the bride.

DEATHS.

COLBURN—William D. Colburn, (Uncle of Levi J. Colburn, of this city), Wednesday morning, at Green Bay, Wis., in his 68th year.

Funeral from Boston, Mass., papers please copy.

GRANGER—At the residence of his parents, 242 Wabash-av., on Tuesday, May 27, Norton Granger, youngest son of S. C. and M. M. Granger.

Funeral at the residence, Thursday, May 29, at half-past 1. Remains to be taken to Michigan for interment. All friends of the family are invited to attend.

GEARY—Of scarlatina, at 266 South State-st., on the 26th inst., Lillie Maria Geary, aged 3 years, 7 months, and 7 days; the only beloved child of John W. and Mary Geary.

Funeral, by carriages to Rose Hill, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

☞ New Dublin and New York papers please copy.

McCLAREN—In this city on Tuesday, May 27, William McClaren, aged 60 years and 2 months.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LONG LEASES, RUNNING 99 YEARS, at $2,500 per rent, houses and lot No. 60 Wendell-av., near Eldridge-court; no responsible; lot 40x120 ft to alley good barn; possession June 1. Here is a lease that will pay expenses until it is wanted for business purposes, as it surely will be; will be sold for a reasonable bonus, or the house, lot and barn will be rented for a responsible party for $2,500 per annum, in case the lease is not sold by June 1. The lease and deed are a right to purchase at a fixed price at any time within 20 years. J. REMAIN WARREN, 93 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD SET OF STEAM-fitting tools. Apply at 129 Erie-st.

FOR SALE—AT HALF VALUE—COTTAGE OF SIX rooms, two frame houses of four rooms each; rent only $1 well located. No. 1, FISK, Room 2, Otis Block.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOT OF PEACOCKS AT 8 West Lake-st. POTTER, SCHOFIELD & CO.

FOR SALE—WIRE CLOTH, AT RETAIL AND wholesale. WM. A. W. WHEELER, 78 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT HALF PRICE, A LARGE LOT OF rubber and leather belting and hose. The goods are new and first-class.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—OFfice, 150 State-st.; branch office, 273 Wabash-